

Horticultural.

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather and the muddy condition of the roads, the Douglas County Horticultural society held its October meeting at the University on last Saturday.

After dinner the meeting was called to order by the secretary, the president being absent, and Joseph Savage elected president pro tem.

ORCHARDS.

The fruit question was discussed at some length by G. C. Brackett, Joseph Savage and others. It appears that while the present bountiful rains are putting fruit trees in good condition to pass the winter, they are causing the Janet, which in many orchards is the principal crop the present season, to crack open badly, thus greatly damaging its keeping qualities, and reducing its value as a late winter apple.

STATE MEETING.

It is well known that this society, some months ago, invited the Kansas State Horticultural society to hold its next annual meeting in Lawrence. This meeting takes place from the 6th to the 9th of December next. It was thought best by some of the members present that committees should now be appointed to arrange for the kindly reception and hospitable entertainment of the many prominent horticulturists from all parts of the state who will attend this meeting. Accordingly the following committees were appointed:

On reception—G. C. Brackett, Joseph Savage, Martin Sedgwick, D. G. Warr and A. H. Griesa. This committee will meet the visitors at the different railroad stations, and conduct them to their several places of entertainment which will be provided by the committee.

On Material Aid—G. Y. Johnson, G. C. Brackett, Miss M. L. Macy, Mrs. Joseph Savage, Mrs. A. H. Griesa, Mrs. Rottman, Mrs. Burlingame, Mrs. Apitz and Mrs. Brackett. This committee will solicit from the good people of Lawrence and vicinity, either free entertainment for one or more of the guests, or means to procure the same.

Lawrence has already acquired a reputation for generous and genuine hospitality, and it is confidently expected that her reputation will not suffer in this instance, where men of distinction in this useful and noble vocation will be here from all portions of the State.

It is proposed to make a display of Douglas county fruit, which will be in charge of S. W. Pearson, T. M. Pierson, William Barnes, O. H. Ayer, A. H. Griesa, and E. A. Colman, and will doubtless do credit to the committee, the society and the county.

On Decoration—The following persons were appointed on floral decoration: Mr. Whitcomb, Mrs. Paul Brooks, Mrs. Joseph Savage, Mrs. Rottman, Mrs. Apitz, and Mrs. Burlingame. G. C. Brackett was assigned the duty of providing a place or places for the meeting; and S. Reynolds the charge of the music.

It is the custom of the state society to hold its meetings in different places in the state on special invitation, always having free entertainment provided. It ought to be deemed a privilege by all interested in the success and advancement of horticulture to enjoy the benefit of the experience and knowledge of so many of the best of men as compose the membership of the Kansas State Horticultural society.

SAMUEL RETNOLDS, Sec'y.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes, to keep, should be selected ones that have been raised in a light soil. They should be dug and put away before the ground is saturated with water from heavy, cold, autumnal storms. A heavy rain of short duration need not be regarded as a sufficient reason for concluding that the potatoes, in such case, will not keep. A light soil dries very soon when the rain is past and sunshine succeeds. Potatoes, to keep well, should be dug before frost kills the vines. A light frost, however, that merely kills or blackens the leaves, will not prevent the potatoes from keeping. It is better to pick up the potatoes as dug than to have them exposed to a mid-day sun on a warm day. One hour, or just long enough for the dirt to dry so that it will not stick to the potatoes, is sufficient. After carefully selecting such as have not been cut or bruised, put them in barrels or boxes soon after being dug, without anything among them—no cut straw, no paper, no shavings, except the little that may stick to them in picking them up. The barrels or boxes containing the potatoes may be placed in any room in the house, for they will keep within a few feet of the fire, or in a room where there is no fire if the temperature is above the freezing point. Fire in the room where the potatoes are placed is considered essential, even in moderate weather, so as to dry up "the sweat," as it is called, produced from the potatoes heating, which they will in a few days after being put away. The most critical time, however, is in severe cold weather, especially when the fire goes out, which is sometimes the case. In the time of such weather it would be well to put some fabric around, under and also over the top of the barrels, etc. In ordinary times it is not at all important that the potatoes be covered with anything. The lady of the house will, however, most likely attend to the potatoes keeping.

I never succeeded in keeping potatoes until I adopted the mode described, nor have I failed to keep them since. I attribute my success more to carefully putting my potatoes up without anything among them and then keeping them from freezing, than to any other cause. I have no difficulty in keeping sweet potatoes until the new crop grows. My plan refers to the keeping of but few, and I have not tested it for storing large quantities of them.—J. H. L., in Farm and Fireside.

Remedies Against Injurious Insects.

The relation of climatic influences on insect development—an absolutely necessary prerequisite to the adoption of adequate preventive measures—is yet an almost unbroken field. A knowledge of this relation to a given species must be obtained before entomologists can predict in advance the coming of that species. If by a careful study of this relation entomologists can predict with reasonable certainty, a year in advance, the appearance of one of the species notably injurious to field crops, farmers will then be enabled to plant such crops as will be likely to suffer least injury from this species. For example, if it is a species that appears late in the season, crops that mature early will be the ones to plant, as oats, for instance, in the place of corn. If the coming of the army-worm can be predicted in time, the farmer can then plow up a portion, at least, of his meadow and sow it in oats, or plant it in corn, or some other crop. It may, I think, be safely assumed that a long and careful study of this relation will ultimately enable entomologists to do this.

Perhaps the end contemplated in the above will never be successfully accomplished until the government establishes a regular bureau of entomological observation with its stations and its paid officers all over the country. The signal service never amounted to much while it was conducted on the volunteer system (even now many people think it "costs more than it comes to") and its present efficiency was only attained after a more thorough organization and a pay department. In these practical days no body cares to work unless "it pays," and as things are now socially and economically, no body expects they should. The redundant existence of insects has become such an important factor in agricultural and horticultural success that a permanent department will have to be established, in order to counteract their baneful influences, that ultimately may become as important as that of State, or war, the treasury, the navy, the interior, or the general post office, and appropriations made for its support. The "old fools" are fast dying off, and the young ones will not work without pay, and why should they, seeing that without pay the earth presents no abiding place for them. The earth is becoming too populous, fortunes too monopolous, and opportunities too precarious to expect the masses to throw the results of their energies gratuitously into the lap of luxury. The idea of such observations as those alluded to above, is a good one, and it will also be an effective one, as soon as they are conducted according to system, and provisions made to lay a permanent foundation upon which to build such a useful structure.—Lancaster Farmer.

Among Kansas Fruit Growers.

Douglas county took the \$200 premium, says a correspondent of the Farmer's Review, for the best county display of fruit at the State fair recently held at Topeka. This county is remarkably well supplied with bluffs timber, and streams, one or more of which are generally conceded to be essential to the successful culture of fruit in any part of the Mississippi Valley; and it being one of the oldest settled counties in the State, the fruit trees have now attained both age and size, sufficiently to fairly test the quality of the fruit, as well as their fruitfulness. The orchardists here have already devoted a great deal of time and attention to horticulture, and have been holding monthly meetings for a number of years, and by comparing notes, have acquired a vast amount of theoretical and practical knowledge, and they now know what are the most profitable, hardiest and salable varieties of fruit, how to check and destroy the insect enemies, and the best and most profitable methods of marketing. These fruit growers usually sell their fruit to the different firms in Lawrence engaged in shipping to the mineral districts of Colorado, or New Mexico and intermediate points.

G. Brackett and John Barnes have large orchards which, last year, produced several thousand bushels of apples. It is strange that such a noted horticulturist as Mr. Brackett should permit Spanish thistles to grow in front of his dwelling when, by cutting them, he could set such a good example for his neighbors. The writer recently passed over the "old California trail" from Lawrence to Topeka, and observed only two farmers the entire distance who had taken the pains to cut this prolific, thorny, noxious weed (visible the whole 20 miles) in front of their dwellings and about their land bordered on the highway.

A. C. Jacob has 40 acres in orchard; his trees are quite "stocky," and trimmed but very little, as he states, that the low branches shield the trees from the strong winds which sometimes prevail in this latitude, are less liable to "sawdust," and not as likely to be seriously injured by the "flat head borer." He has raised the ground a few feet around his trees to keep the water from settling around the trunks; he deems this better than "underdrainage," where trees are planted upon very low or level land. Mr. J. has unfortunately set his rows of trees too near together, and will eventually be compelled to remove a portion of them to admit more light and sunshine, to promote the health and growth of the fruit, as well as of the trees. He has 200 pear trees, and four years ago raised some winter pears which weighed 15 ounces. Now his pear trees are badly affected by blight, and are this season comparatively fruitless. The blight is supposed to be caused by sudden extremes of heat and cold, or by electricity which causes the sap to sour. At one time the blight around fruit trees was imputed to insects, but there are now very few scientific horticulturists who indorse that idea. Alex. McCordless has an orchard lo-

cated upon the pinnacle of a high bluff, and being provided with a shelter belt, it produces annually a large amount of fruit. The peach trees appear to be more prolific and sustain less injury from the frost in all parts of Kansas where they grow upon high land. Mr. McC. has three acres in his vineyard, and raises both Catawba and Concord grapes. He has a very handsome grape arbor extending through the middle of his vineyard, which contributes much to its beauty.

Peter Weeks, near Vinland, raises the old fashioned, luscious, yellow peach, and has sold this variety readily this season for \$1.00 a bushel. This was the only orchard where the writer found his favorite peach.

W. C. Black has a fine and thrifty apple orchard, and in it no noxious weeds are allowed to reach maturity. He seems to have discovered that a red apple will out-sell a green one in any market. The principal part of his winter varieties are absolutely red.

Mrs. Thomas, at Prairie City, has a five acre apple and peach orchard, well protected upon all sides, and she has not only choice varieties, but an abundance of fruit.

C. H. Lovejoy, a veteran divine and fruit-grower, has an extensive orchard at the foot of a high bluff, and it contains some very good varieties of fruit. The bluff and a dense growth of timber upon the south and west sides of this orchard, exclude the sun and light a large portion of each day, and Pomona's treasures can not well dispense with them. If this orchard had a southern or eastern exposure the fruit would doubtless attain greater size, mature earlier, and be far more luscious and marketable. Who ever saw an apple or peach that grew entirely in the shade or in the center of a tree, in close proximity to the trunk, that possessed as fine flavor as one grown where it was exposed to indispensable heat and light?

Forest Tree Seeds.

Now is the time for gathering seeds preparatory to raising forest tree seedlings next year. As the cost of gathering and sowing the seeds and cultivating the plants is but a trifle as compared with the prices demanded for the young trees by the nurserymen, and as there is a possible delay in delivery, heavy freight charges, and the risk of injury by the transfer, it is to the farmer's interest to raise his own seedlings. With proper care and attention there is but little reason why the novice in tree-raising should be obliged to record any more failures than the professional, the first and most important step being to procure the seeds at the proper time and to preserve them carefully until the season for sowing them arrives.

Some of our forest-tree seeds will retain their vitality but a short time after maturing, and, of necessity, such should be sown very soon after they reach maturity. In this class come the elms and red and silver maples, which ripen their seeds in summer, but the seeds of various other kinds, as those of the nut-bearing trees, need not be planted until spring. In fact, it is better to preserve such over winter on account of the numerous insects, vermin, and small animals which prey upon the seeds or nuts, and in spring they may be sown like vegetable seeds, the depth of covering to depend on the size of the seed planted.

For preservation through the winter hard-shelled nuts, such as the hickory and butternut, may be mixed with a little ordinary soil and left in heat out of doors; but chestnuts, beechnuts, acorns, etc., after the outer shell is removed, should be spread out in the shade until they feel dry; then place them in shallow boxes with alternate layers of clean sand, and when cold weather comes bury them in a dry place about six inches deep. This is done to keep the contents moist and at an even temperature. The more delicate seeds of the magnolia, basswood, etc., may be preserved in the same manner. We close as we began, by saying that now is the time to begin the work.—Rural New Yorker.

Culture of the Cherry.

It is a fact well known that the cherry tree is apt to crack in the body by the intense heat of summer. This is especially true of the large, sweet varieties. The Morello of all kinds does the same, to a less extent, however. The only plan known to me to avoid this "three o'clock scald," as it is termed by some, is to shade the trunk by an upright board or other thing, until the tree throws out branches enough to shade itself. If the limbs are allowed to grow too low enough down on the body of the young tree, say from about a foot or two of the ground, they will shade the trunk sufficiently to prevent the cracking of the bark and consequently early decay and death.

Another thing fatal to the cherry tree especially, is the placing of strong, hot manure around the base of the trunk. I contend that no manure should be put on the surface near the tree, but after it is four or five years old the grass should be permitted to grow up close to it. I have found that manure so placed will, in a few years, kill or so injure the tree as to render it almost unfruitful. The limbs and smaller branches will die, the trunk rot and the fruit be knotty, small and otherwise quite tasteless and inferior. The cardinal points, then, to be observed in cultivating the cherry are to have the trunk shaded in some manner, and after the fourth or fifth year from planting out let the grass grow close to the trunk, and never place strong manure on the surface near the body.

Treated in this way this most delightful fruit can be raised in great perfection and the tree will live to a "good old age." One other remark, and I will close. In planting the cherry place them in rows running east and west. This will throw the shade from one to the other at the fatal time of the day in summer (3 to 6 o'clock) and thus render artificial shadings less imperative. From the last of October to the middle of November is as good a time as any to put out all kinds of fruit trees, but they should be heavily mulched before freezing weather with leaves or straw, which should be removed in March following. Such is my experience, after twenty odd years of observation and trial.—Farmer's Home Journal.

Harvesting Apples.

The apple crop is not so universally abundant this year as it was in 1880, but still there is enough for the home demand, and, doubtless, some will be exported. The moderate supply should be husbanded with care; and if the apples are handled properly, the profits of the orchard grower may be even greater this year than last. Not so many will be fed to stock or made into cider; but when carefully picked fruit brings only \$1 per barrel—the ruling price last year—the profit is small, as a thorough picker will seldom fill and head more than six barrels per day, unless the trees are small. We hear of pickers who will fill from twenty to twenty-five barrels in a day; but such work is done in a spurt, and is seldom well done. It is a muscle-stretching business to stand on step ladders, and climb on apple tree limbs all day; and, if the price is so small, the temptation is great to secure quantity rather than quality. At \$2 a barrel it pays to raise apples and take great pains in the harvesting. Indeed, the harvesting should be done with care, whatever the price, as the consumer, if he is a wise purchaser, prefers to pay double for a superior article rather than half price for an inferior one.

Our first suggestion to the apple grower is to let his winter fruit hang on the trees as long as possible and avoid the frosts. We are aware that horticulturists differ on this point, and some advise winter-fruit already in market, and the claim is that it keeps better to be picked before maturity. But the leading winter varieties—such as Baldwin, Greenings, Northern Spys, etc.—do not mature before January, and if in latitude north of New York City they are picked in September, they are deprived of their high coloring and rich flavor. An apple needs much sunshine to develop its color and flavor. Many of the late varieties improve also in size after this time of the year. It is a mistake to suppose that the harvest of September do them any damage. The vitality of the apple is so great that it resists cold down to 38 degrees if hanging on a tree, and, indeed, may be frozen without damage if frost is not taken out so suddenly as to hurt the cells. In this respect the apple is greatly the superior of most fruits and vegetables. The Northern Spy, Roxbury Russett, and other late maturing apples may be harvested last. The first mentioned particularly improves by being left on the tree, as it is a late bloomer and matures slowly; and the habit of the apple—No. 1 in quality when in perfection—is to grow on the inside of the tree rather than on the extremities of the branches, as most apples do. Hence in the northern tier of states, the Northern Spy varies much in quality—the inside apples looking green and having little flavor in comparison with those that have had a good exposure to the sun. If this inside fruit is left to mature in October, it will show high color and flavor.—A. H. Hyde, in N. Y. Times.

Timber Planting.

To make timber plentiful and to render our climate more genial we must recolonize that rugged, broken land and rocky crests—in fact, every acre that is not cultivated or is cultivated at a loss—with valuable forest trees.

First—All ravines and steep hill-sides, all land too rocky to be thoroughly cleared of stones and plowed, should be devoted to trees.

Second—Protecting belts of timber should be planted wherever buildings, orchards, gardens, etc., are exposed to cold, sweeping winds.

Third—The banks of streams, ponds, open ditches, etc., should be so planted with trees that they will be protected from abrasion by floods and rapid currents.

Fourth—All public roads should be belted by graceful statley trees.

We should preserve, improve and extend our existing forests by keeping up a constant succession of young growing trees of the best varieties. To do this it is necessary:

First—To allow no stock to run in wood-lots for the purpose of forage. This should be a rule inflexible and relentless.

Second—Young growth in forests should be thinned moderately and judiciously. Worthless varieties should be cut out, and the valuable sorts trimmed up so that they will grow tall, forming trunk rather than branches.

Third—Timber should be cut with intelligent reference to future growth. Valuable trees that you wish to perpetuate should be cut in the spring. Those that you wish to exterminate should be cut in August.

The Poultry Yard

Eggs in Winter.

Everybody is fond of eggs in the winter. An exchange tells us in the following words how we can have them:

Generally, it may be observed, that winter laying depends more on the food and care which hens receive than on the breed or strain to which they belong. And, further, that those breeds which are the most heavily feathered, and are the least affected by severe cold, are the best winter layers. To this class Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Cochins are considered as belonging, but it is doubtful if Cochins should be included among the "best layers" at any time. Much also depends on the time hens were hatched. In the writer's opinion and the opinion has been founded on observation and experience, late hatched chickens make the best layers. They do not attain to a large size, for their growth is cut short by the approach of winter. But for this very reason their maturity is hastened and their laying qualities increased. If the chosen June and July hatched pullets will give good results, Plymouth Rocks should not, for the purpose contemplated, be hatched later than June; Brahmas not later than the middle of June.

The pullets having been secured, no matter what breed they may be, they must be well fed in order to furnish eggs in winter. Feeding well does not mean simply giving them all the corn, or oats or wheat, they will eat. Feeding well is feeding at the right time, in the right manner, with a variety of good food. The fowls are in confinement, having only a small yard for a run. But they need gravel, insects, and a variety of spicy and aromatic seeds, such as they get when foraging over a

wide territory, or something to take the place of these things. And with these they need exercise. It will be well therefore to make the floor of their house of gravel or sand, and throw coal ashes into their yard frequently; also to put a little box in the house and keep it supplied with granulated oyster shells. Keep plenty of clover hay or straw in their house. Sweepings from the barn floor, dried grass or weeds from the garden, or anything of the sort will be useful. A sheaf of wheat or oats hung up within reach, will also be beneficial. For their daily food, we will give them, early in the morning, wheat screenings, or buckwheat, or cracked corn, a handful for each fowl. This should be scattered in the straw, on the bottom of the house. They will find every grain of it, and if it keeps them scratching until noon, so much the better. At noon we will give them soft food, bran and corn meal in equal parts, scalded or wet with milk. This should contain two or three times a week, a good sprinkling of red pepper, or ginger, and a little salt. Just before dark they should have a generous supply of whole corn. Of course, water must be supplied, and the table scraps are always acceptable and beneficial. To supply meat, which in limited quantities is very useful, it is a good plan to put a few pounds of beef or pork scraps in a box with slatted sides. The fowls can pick at it through the slots, and it can not be eaten or carried off by dogs or cats. If the cracklings are rich and fresh, it is the safest plan to boil them and thicken with meal, thus making a mush that can be fed at pleasure, in suitable quantities. In cold weather, both grain and soft food should be supplied warm, not hot.

Taken in Traps.

Wing shots, the world over, will be interested in knowing how the wild pigeons for trap-shooting are secured. Pigeot-catching has grown to quite a business in Indian Territory. Early in February, Messrs. Hagerty and Judy of St. Louis commenced to build pens at Atoka and in the roost, about one hundred miles distant. These pens are sixteen feet square and ten feet high. Birds, as rapidly as captured, are housed in the woods until the wagons arrive to convey them to Atoka, when they are transferred to the pens at that place. At Atoka they are well kept and are fresh for shipment when ordered. There are twenty pens there and forty-five in the roost. As each will hold about one thousand birds it will be seen there are accommodations for a vast number of the feathered delicacies.

There are in addition 1,000 coops that will hold six dozen pigeons each. These are used for hauling the birds from the roost to the railway station for shipment. Sixteen teams are in constant use, transferring the birds during the gathering season. Seventeen expert netters from Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and other states are in the employ of the firm, and are kept busy as bees during their engagement. They fill the pens faster than the teams can haul the birds away. Four or five men coop and load the pigeons, while a foreman keeps tally and sees that things run smoothly. Three men attend to nothing but feeding and watering the captives. In addition to the regular employees there are about 500 Indians encamped at the roost, who gather "squabs" at a certain price per hundred. These young pigeons are taken just before they can fly.

The smaller ones are killed, packed in ice and sent to the markets of the country, while the larger ones are carefully raised for the trap. Recently six thousand were shipped to St. Louis in a single day, and ten thousand followed the same week. Not less than one hundred thousand feet of lumber was used in the construction of the pens, the hauling of which cost five times the first cost of the lumber. It will thus be seen that the business is an expensive one, and marksmen who are charged with they consider stiff prices for their birds, if they pursue this episode, will know the reason why. The business is a revelation to residents herabouts, who have hitherto contented themselves with sufficient pigeons for their own use, never killing more than were needed for ordinary purposes. Now all hands are "squabbling," and many make from three to twelve dollars per day. Teams from a radius of twenty-five miles find steady employment. The business has proved a bonanza for the people of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Even the boys and girls of the different tribes make big wages. "Squabs" are gathered in a novel manner. The leader of a collecting party takes an ax and strikes a tree in which there are nests so vigorously that the little things become frightened, jump out and fall an easy prey to those who are in quest of them. They are picked up as fast as they reach the ground. Wagons are ready; the squabs are counted and taken to the pens. Each night the collectors are paid for that day's work. The pigeons have already raised three clutches, and are now nesting for the fourth time. The roost covers an area of thirty square miles, and is heavily timbered with post oak, every branch of which contains one or more nests. Mr. Wm. Thomas of New York, after surmounting many difficulties, succeeded in securing enough birds to satisfy the desires of eastern sportsmen.—Correspondence Globe-Democrat.

Rescued from Death.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and sleep. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there, the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years.

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The heavy rains continue, and there are prospects of further floods and freshets. Farmers should be prepared for emergencies.

The 26-hour train, between New York and Chicago, is apparently impracticable. Mr. Vanderbilt has evidently weakened on it already.

The St. Louis Daily News—a cheap, newsy and handsome Democratic paper—is now issued. It is edited by Mr. George Mills, a newspaper man of thorough experience, and it bears strong proof of his ability.

The advertisement of Miss Lizzie Cotton appears in the RURAL WORLD, and just as we go to press we are in receipt of complaints regarding her responsibility. We will investigate these thoroughly before the advertisement appears in future issues.

An estimate of the melon season figures the receipts from Scott and Mississippi counties, southeast Missouri, at 1454 car loads, or a total of 1,750,000 melons—a possible value of \$125,000. That section is growing greatly in importance as a fruit country.

The oleomargarine, butterine, lardine, bugaboo, is rising again as we predicted. The dairymen and butter dealers, however, are on the alert, and the new law will shortly be given a thorough test. In case of conviction the screws will be well applied, and at all events the trouble will be momentary. It behooves the butter men to be vigilant, however.

The Fat Cattle Show at Chicago was formally opened by Mayor Harrison on Monday last, and the prospects are that it will be quite as successful as any of its predecessors. John B. Sherman, of the Union Stock Yards, spoke for the stockholders and alluded to the beneficial results of this annual exhibition, in the direction of improving qualities of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. The attendance thus far has been quite large.

The manufacture of "butterine" has been resumed in Chicago, the Tribune being responsible for the statement that several large establishments are at present engaged in making the villainous stuff. It also makes the following suggestions for protection: "The only means of defense the housekeeper has is to require that the grocer who sells you butter, shall place the package from which he serves it conspicuously before you. If the package is not labeled, you take your chances of getting lard or butter; if he sells you 'butterine' from a package not thus labeled, or sells you even a single pound thereof without furnishing with it a printed notice that the thing is 'butterine' or lard, the law says he shall be fined from \$10 to \$300, and imprisoned in jail from ten to ninety days."

The great Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., will become one of the events in the history of the south. It is not a success financially—something hardly to be expected—but in all other respects, it is a gigantic show, and the greatest display of the industries and products of the south ever given to the public. It is a great school in which varied and invaluable lessons are taught on the cotton growers of the southern States. As an exposition, it ranks second only to the Centennial, and is the only complete showing of the wonderful resources of the south that has ever been made. There is there not only cotton from every section of the world where it is produced, and all the machinery that enter into the manufacturing industry, but everything that art and industry can produce.

Southeast Missouri, a heretofore neglected section of the State, possesses very superior advantages for the production of vegetables, if not fruits. It is evidently a paradise for the water-melon, and where the melon succeeds, other vegetables will flourish. The past season's experience in that section, developed a good deal of interesting information under this head. Scott and Mississippi counties, or, at least, that portion of them adjacent to the I. M. R. R., shipped during the melon season 1454 car loads of melons. The prolonged drouth seriously interfered of course with the yield, so the melons were smaller if not less in number. They sold in the St. Louis market, where the majority of the crop was shipped, at from \$9 to \$15 per 100—averaging at

least \$11 per 100. The total yield could not fall far short of 2,000,000 melons, and the net proceeds could not fall far below \$6 per 100. For the amount of capital and labor involved, this industry in southeast Missouri is certainly paying well the parties interested, not to speak of the good thing the railroad company has in the business.

The spring-like weather of the past month is highly refreshing after such a season of drouth. The forests and fields are really clad in the garb of spring, and the wild flowers and fruit trees are keeping up the deception. Down in Arkansas the peach trees in many sections are in bloom, and a new strawberry crop would be coming in now, but for the terrible fight the plants had against the prolonged drouth. In southern Indiana, spring reigns in all her glory. The fruit trees not only blossom, but young pears—some of them nearly an inch in diameter—are already visible on the trees. Strawberry blossoms are in the fields, and everything outdoors indicates the near approach of summer. All will, however, come to an untimely end. In another section of the country, the telegraph tells us of six inches of snow.

It will be startling news to the potato producers of the United States that potatoes are now coming to us from England and Ireland. Holders and speculators may as well be gradually unloading, for the prevailing high prices will continue to bring them over. One firm in New York has already handled 3,000 bushels, and has quite a quantity on the way. Several other firms are receiving in a limited way, testing the business. The cost in the north of Ireland and in the vicinity of Liverpool, where those received were grown, is a secret, and will not be divulged by the receivers. The business of importing is evidently profitable, as shown in the increased receipts. The quality is said to be inferior to native stock, and does not sell so high nor so readily. The English producers will now have a little revenge, and get back at their American neighbors for crowding them with wheat.

Improvement of the Mississippi.

The improvement of the Mississippi is destined to become an important factor in the politics of the future. The east is at present strong enough, with a little outside aid, to defeat any plan for the improvement of this great public highway. It has heretofore (and doubtless will for some time to come) voted against a liberal appropriation by the government for this purpose. The balance of power has always been held by the east. Slowly but surely, however, this great power is passing westward—to the great and growing valley of the Mississippi. Population, wealth and influence of every character, continue to grow so steadily in the territory tributary to the Mississippi, that it has a future before it that can only be vaguely imagined at present. The valley of the Mississippi contains six-tenths of the area of the United States, and according to the government census of last year, four-tenths of the population of the United States. Ten years ago the figures contrasted strangely with the above, and so will the figures of the census takers ten years hence. It is no exaggeration to say that the figures of 1890 will show that the population of the territory, interested in the improvement of the great route to the sea, will be six-tenths of the population, as well as area of the United States. This will practically settle the seat of power question, and insure the friends of the great river the legislation they so modestly demand now. There are other features of interest to the general government that might be considered in this connection. In times of great distress or impoverishment, arising from the failures of crops, the government as well as States, cities and local authorities, most look to the care of its unprotected and helpless people. The poor laborer in good times can provide for himself, but when there is no work for him—public improvements stopped, private enterprises crippled, manufacturing establishments closed, and work cannot be had at any price—then it is the government should come to the rescue. The improvement of the Mississippi at such a time would be doubly beneficial. It would prove the most effectual means of suppressing socialism and revolt, and dissipating the spirit of discontent. The late Napoleon, who governed France with such consummate skill and ability for twenty years, up to the day of his dethronement, found that furnishing work for the poor in hard times was the key to success. Every Frenchman is more or less of a volcano—is full of dynamite, and is liable to blow up at any moment. The great emperor knew this, and found the only means of bridging over the bad seasons was furnishing work for idle hands; and in this way the spirit of revolt, the off-spring of bad times or seasons of distress, was crushed. Every government has emergencies of this character to deal with, and therefore the public improvement question looms up and affords a safe passage to better times. We grow great crops. It must be also admitted that we grow a great crop of rascals. The causes that create or increase the bad element, should be re-

duced. The man who is willing to work and can't secure that which he seeks, is in a desperate strait. Necessity is the mother of invention, and so it is of crime. Another crop failure would almost create a revolution among the poorer classes, as it would in a measure deprive them of the means of a livelihood. This is possible, but not probable. But in time of peace, prepare for war, and in times of prosperity, prepare for adversity. The improvement of the Mississippi is a great theme of great importance, not only to the dozen States whose surplus products go out upon it to the sea, but to the general government, which is necessarily interested in the development of its most important possessions.

Longevity.
A Roman judge made the first reliable records of longevity. His statistics were collected and published during the third century. His tables were adopted by the Roman courts, and made the guide in terminating the value of life estates, reversions, etc., for hundreds of years. In modern times the most trustworthy accounts are those of Genoa, Switzerland. From these and other records kept during the last four hundred years, we learn that the length of human life during the last sixteen centuries has just about doubled.

Diseases which in former times were very destructive have now disappeared and some which swept away whole peoples, now only attack individuals. Small-pox between 1675 and 1775 annually caused ten per cent of the mortality of London. Now, through that most beneficent of all discoveries, vaccination, this loathsome disease is well-nigh banished from civilized nations. Measles, which formerly caused eight to eleven per cent of the deaths has now fallen below two per cent. From 1675 to 1727, twenty per cent of the deaths among children came from teething while now the rate has fallen below one per cent. And even consumption, which many people think a modern disease, was formerly more fatal than now. In the seventeenth century seventeen per cent of the deaths were caused by consumption. The percentage in London, where the mortality from this disease is still great, is not now more than ten cent. One hundred years ago, fevers caused the deaths of one-sixth of the people of London.

Some diseases now unknown made frightful havoc in those days of low civilization. The "Black Death" carried off twenty-five millions of the inhabitants of Europe during 1348 and 1349. The "Sweating Sickness" was another terrible scourge. From 1602 to 1605 each year there died in London alone from one thousand to ten thousand and four hundred persons of the plague. For the last two hundred years this scourge has appeared occasionally, and in those parts of Egypt and Asia where civilization has not removed its causes. Two hundred years ago the deaths averaged annually about one in twenty of the living, even in the most favored districts.

From 1846 to 1865 the deaths in England were one in forty-two. From 1866 to 1882 the births in London were 699,075 and the burials 974,882. From 1883 to 1890 there were in London 859,203 births, and 610,473 burials. In the former period for every 100 births there were 127 burials. In the latter period for every 100 births there were 73 burials. Fifty years ago the Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia used a table based upon an expectation of twenty-eight years and five months from birth. The life table of the U. S. calculated in 1860, made the expectation forty years. The distinguished Mr. Finlaison calculated that one quarter was added to human life during the eighteen centuries.

Formerly people lived in holes and caverns of the earth. Even within a brief time the laboring classes in England lived in houses without floors. The ground was often wet and muddy. To avoid this, straw and rushes were spread on the ground, which were put on fresh without removing the old. Erasmus, who carefully studied life in Great Britain, declared that in some cases the straw and rushes would not be removed for twenty years, and was not unfrequently filled with fish bones broken victuals and the excretions of dogs, children and men. Life in the cities was terribly exposed. They were unwarmed, unroofed, and the streets were made receptacles for every species of filth. Crawling about in this indescribable filth, inhaling fetid, pestilential inhalations, staggering through this sea of villenous, the people sought to propitiate Heaven by prayer and entreaties.

Even as late as the nineteenth century, a number of intelligent people in Scotland, when the cholera was threatening that country, instead of insisting on a thorough cleaning of cellars, yards, cesspools, and streets, petitioned for a day of national fasting, humiliation and prayer. Lord Palmerston, in reply, urged immediate and thorough sanitary measures, "otherwise," said he, "pestilence will surely visit you, in spite of all the prayers of a united but inactive nation."—Golden Rule.

Mr. Martin A. Connolly, a merchant in Oil City, Pa., writes: "I inherited ill health from my parents, who were both short-lived. My wife is a sickly little woman, and has suffered considerably. We have had five children, two of whom died in infancy, the other three, a boy 4 years of age, and a girl 7 years, have always been quite puny, weak, and sickly. Some time ago I read a medical work that spoke of iron as being essential to life, that a want of iron in the blood was the principal cause of ill health. Shortly afterward I saw an advertisement of Brown's Iron Bitters. I determined to try it for myself and family. The result has far exceeded my greatest anticipation. Myself, wife and children have all grown healthy and strong. Sores, aches, pains, headaches, indigestion and sleeplessness, formerly so common in my family, trouble us no more. Every bottle worth its weight in gold."

The German Carp.
EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In No. 40 in a very valuable article headed, "The Farmer's Fish," I find the remark that the so-called German Carp, is probably of Asiatic origin, and has been domesticated in China for thousands of years. The truth is, that carp (Cyprinus) is, and probably ever was, found in all parts of Europe and northern Asia. My native village, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, is surrounded by several brooks abounding in fishes of various kinds, such as white fish, mackerel, eel, trout, carp and cat, and some large ponds were stocked with carp, since time immemorial. No one has any idea that this fish was ever imported from the Orient, and the designation "German carp" is by no means an improper one. I heartily second the motion that wherever an opportunity is given, our farmers should make a fish pond and stock it with carp. I have on any place such an excellent opportunity, but as yet could not find the time to carry into execution an idea cherished since many years.

FRED. MUENCH.
Warren Co., Mo., Oct. 30, 1881.

St. Louis Amusements.
Miss Maggie Mitchell, the universal favorite, is presenting a round of her best characters this week at the Grand Opera House, and is drawing fine audiences. Next week the famous Comley Barton Opera Company will put in an appearance.

Bartley Campbell's great play of "My Gertrude" is emphasizing its former popularity and is drawing large audiences to the Olympic Theatre. It is splendidly acted and put on the stage. On Nov. 13 M. B. Curtis will appear as "Sam'l of Posen," a humorous portrayal of the Hebrew in business life.

At Pope's Theatre the house is densely packed every night with fashionable audiences who are enjoying a fine dramatic representation in Steele Mackaye's domestic play of "Woe at Last." The company is one of the strongest that ever visited St. Louis. Next week a change of bill will be made and on the 20th inst., the great spectacular representation of the day "Michael Strogoff" will be presented under the supervision of the famous Kraljic Bros.

The Peoples' Theatre is presenting a strong attraction this week in J. Z. Little and his realistic drama of "Saved from the Wreck," with a startling raft scene. On Nov. 14th Adams and Forepaugh's "Humpty Dumpty" will be produced.

A Happy Compound.
Being composed of best French Brandy, Smart-weed or Water Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, and soothing and healing gums, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a superior remedy for colic, diarrhoea, dysentery (bloody-flux), and kindred affections. By druggists.

Grange Lectures.
Bro. De Barnard has the following appointments to deliver lectures in Bates Co., Mo.:

Tuesday, Nov. 15; Butler, at Court House, at 7 o'clock, p. m.
Wednesday, 16, Charlotte Hall, Charlotte Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Thursday, Nov. 17, Mulberry, Homer Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Friday, Nov. 18, Forb's School House, West Point Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 19, Rosier, West Boone Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Monday, Nov. 21, Buck Horn School House, East Boone Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Tuesday, Nov. 22, Concord School House, Elkhardt Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Wednesday, Nov. 23, Dillon School House, Mound Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Thursday, Nov. 24, Crescent Hill, Deer Creek Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Friday, Nov. 25, Backler School House, Mingo Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 26, Altona, Grand River Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Monday, Nov. 28, Harmony School House, Shawnee Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Tuesday, Nov. 29, Fairview School House, Spruce Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Wednesday, Dec. 1, Juniper School House, Deep Water Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Thursday, Dec. 1, Black's School House, Summit Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Friday, Dec. 2, Rogers' School House, Pleasant Gap Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Saturday, Dec. 3, Lone Oak Hall, Lone Oak Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Monday, Dec. 5, New Home, New Home Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Tuesday, Dec. 6, Walnut, Walnut Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Wednesday, Dec. 7, Hume, Howard Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Thursday, Dec. 8, Fairview School House, Osage Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Friday, Dec. 9, Papinville, Prairie Tp., at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
Saturday, Dec. 10, Rockville, at 2 p. m., Hayne's School House, Hudson Tp., at 7 p. m.
Monday, Dec. 11, Baptist Church, Hudson Tp., at 2 p. m., and at town of Hudson at 7 p. m.

By order Bates Co. Grange Executive Com. J. P. CAUSON, Chairman.

Redtop or herds-grass (Agrostis Vulgaris) stands next in importance to timothy as a meadow grass, besides it makes better grazing. It prefers a rather low, wet soil, but sometimes does well on hill land. It makes a sweet, nutritious hay, but will not produce such heavy crops as timothy. It is particularly adapted to sowing on lands liable to wash, where it does good service by holding the soil. Sow from three pecks to a bushel per acre. September is the month it is usually sown, but October would not be too late. If you can't sow this fall, get it in early in spring. It may be sown alone or with clover or wheat, rye or oats. The land should be well prepared where the redtop is to be sown alone, and a light brush dragged over it after sowing.

A Kind Word of Advice.
If you feel yourself growing weak, your strength failing, the natural functions of the body becoming impaired, take warning in time; your system needs iron, which, when combined with proper vegetable extracts, produces a tonic of rare medicinal effect. Such a remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters. Buy it of your druggist and do not be persuaded to take a substitute, for this is the only remedy which gives permanent strength. It contains no alcohol, nor does it blacken the teeth. It receives the universal endorsement of clergymen, physicians, druggists, and all who have used it.

Barbed Wire for Fencing.
Experience has demonstrated the practical value of the following suggestions for constructing barbed-wire fence: Set substantial posts one rod apart; the post at the starting point should be braced by cutting a notch in it two and a half feet from the ground, and running a strong pole from the notch to the foot of the second post, where it is fitted to rest firmly, and is supported about three inches above the ground by means of a short block driven down beside the fence post. This method of bracing should be repeated once in forty rods. A faulty construction would be to cut the notch in the starting post four feet from the ground, make the brace shorter, and allow the lower end to rest upon the ground; for the moment the wire is tightened upon the fence, the short brace acts as a fulcrum to lift the initial post. When the posts are set a wire is wrapped firmly around the first post, four feet and two inches from the ground; then the coil is unrolled forty rods and the wire drawn tight by means of a set of small pulleys with grapples. After this wire has been securely stapled, a second is similarly fastened one foot below it, and the third and fourth below this, leaving a foot space between the respective wires; the ground space is fourteen inches. Four wires thus arranged makes a perfect cattle fence. For horses the lower wire should be without barbs to prevent cutting the knee, and a fifth wire should be placed upon the posts five feet from the ground. Prof. S. A. Knapp, in American Agriculturist.

"Do Likewise."
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:—"Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' In three months I was perfectly cured. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks stating that they had commenced the treatment and were much better already."

Mrs. E. F. MORGAN,
New Castle, Mo.

The Horseman.

That Great California Trot.

The wonderful performance of the bay filly Wildflower, two years old, owned by Gov. Stanford, on Saturday Oct. 22, is thus detailed by the San Francisco Morning Call:

There was little bustle in the preparation. Wildflower was brought on to the track, jogged in company with a running horse harnessed to a sulky, moved the reverse way northward on the homestretch, turned around and given the word the first time she came to the stand. She moved away with such clean, precise action that it did not seem she was going at any great rate of speed to those who were watching her, though her companion was moving along at a strong gallop, which was a better criterion. Midway in the turn she seemed to falter, and the spectators thought that she was pulled back to avoid a break, but it was occasioned by her driver endeavoring to restrain her, he feeling confident that the pace was too rapid. Thirty-five and a quarter seconds to the three-quarter pole, and those who were cognizant of the time looked at their watches with distrust. On the Bay District Course the quarter pole is some distance before the backstretch is made, and when the wonderful filly got into the straight work, it was only necessary to watch her passing the posts to be aware that she was progressing at a wonderful rate of speed. One minute and nine seconds at the half-mile—a rate of 2:15 for a two-year-old—was beyond credence, and an old turfman, who heard the announcement, told the reporter to break the watch which imposed on him so grossly, for it would certainly lead him into trouble. Nevertheless, that was the true rate, and around the corner there was only a slight dimittis, as the three-quarter mark was reached in 1:44 1/2.

It was evident now that all previous records were nowhere, and that 2:20 would be scored for a California-bred two-year-old, and such would have been the fact had it not been for the driver of the running horse. He had been keeping the time, and when that part of the journey had been made at a better rate than 2:20 to the mile, he told the driver of the filly to pull up, fearing that she would make a break from the tremendous strain, and lose all. It was judicious advice, though it entailed a loss, but at this critical period Mr. Coevy ran still further down the stretch from where he was stationed, and shouted to come on. For the first time the handsome filly was touched by the whip, and gallantly she responded. At the upper dragwage the galloper was forced to extend himself into a racing pace, and she swept under the wire at a faster rate than any portion of the mile had shown, with the proud record of 2:21.

To those who are not conversant with trotting matters, this simple relation does not convey a full meaning of the feat which was apparently so easily accomplished. When time is the competitor, there is nothing tangible to measure it with. The old scribe-bearer noiselessly pursues the even tenor of his way. There are no brushes through the stretches, no fierce encounters which set the blood boiling through the veins of the spectators, as when there are actual contestants, especially when the one which performs the greatest feat in the annals of the sport makes as little apparent exertion as did Wildflower.

Her action is so perfect that she glides over the ground. There is no waste of muscular power. There is no extravagance of motion, no faltering, dwelling, excess of bending of knee or hock. Not a motion of head or body. She glides along with the same ease

with which a swallow moves through the air, and the finish was like the swoop of an eagle when the prey is within his reach. There is speed without effort, action resembling that of the thoroughbred, changed to the trotting movement. She was admirably driven by Henry McGregor, who rightly shares in the glory of the marvellous performance.

Saddle Horses.
To the man who travels over the face of the earth, migrating from country to country, nothing, nothing will appear as more extreme in the manners of the different people he comes in contact with than their various methods of riding horses. While the Arab is the ancient ideal of a perfect horseman, yet our own country probably furnishes as great variety and styles of horsemanship as all the nations of the world put together. Let us take a hasty glance at the different patterns our country affords:

In Mexico, Texas and the extreme southern States, the style of riding is quite unique. On the other side of the Mississippi river a suitable costume is quite indispensable. The bridle is armed with a curb bit of terrific leverage. The saddle bears an immense pommel to ease the strain of the lariat or the elbows of the sleepy rider. A common buckled girth would never do in such scientific riding. The broad hair band is tightened, with a cunning twist from a long loose strap that has been "sprung" upon until the band is as tight as wax. We are all, at least in pictures, familiar with the broad sombrero, slashed breeches and large silver spurs with their attached "jingles." This rider, in his appointments and horsemanship, is certainly worthy of much admiration, for he always looks "at home" and graceful, when he tries to be, even on the most variable plug of a mustang. It is seldom, however, that his charger calls forth anything but a feeling of pity from the educated horseman. The native breeds of those sections are a long way off from the ideal saddle horse of the middle States.

In Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia we probably see the art of horsemanship, both in relation to horse and rider, carried to a higher standard than in any other part of the world. Here we find the horse bred for generations under the most enlightened rules for breeding, and with the sole purpose in view of making him the perfection of a saddle horse. In physical features he is a model of the artist. In gait his variety is infinite—a rapid walk, fox trot, rack, trot, lope and run, changing from one motion to the other at a practiced signal from the rider; in temper perfect, quick and comprehensive. This is a point which no one but the practiced rider can appreciate. The bridle lines are actually useless with him. A slight bending of the body forward informs him you want the gait quickened; settling further back in the saddle intimates to him to slacken the gait; a slight bending of the body in the saddle, with a little pressure of the opposite knee, and perhaps an unconscious motion of the bridle hand in the direction you wish to turn is all the management he needs. The lines are never pulled to turn him right or left, but pressed against the side of the neck opposite the direction you wish to turn. Leaning forward in the saddle sets him in a fast walk or fox trot. To put him in a rack the bridle reins are pulled taut, while the heels bring the spur pressure to his sides. To make him trot, the reins and heels are let loose, the hands pressed upon the withers, and the body slightly raised in the saddle until he gets settled in his gait. To make him canter or lope, settle in the saddle and wave one hand in the air. These are not the inventions of a single individual, but the universal custom among those who train saddle horses in the States named.

We now come to the rider of this perfected saddle horse. He sits in his seat with an easy comfortable grace that shows the familiarity with it from earliest boyhood. The stirrups are so long that his toes barely rest with ease in them, while his heels turn slightly outward, relieving the appearance of extreme awkwardness that is so often seen in riders whose toes point at right angles with the horses sides.

These horses are thoroughly bitted when young, and thus taught to carry a high and stylish head, so that when in full motion, with the favorite gait, a rack (the running walk is the favorite gait), a "sky," a "pistree" by this superb rider, the whole makes a picture that challenges our highest admiration.

One Thousand Dollars
are offered by the publishers of the Youth's Companion for the two best short stories for young people. The Companion gives more than two hundred stories, yearly, by the most noted authors, besides one thousand articles on topics of interest, anecdotes, humorous and pathetic. It comes every week, is handsomely illustrated, and is emphatically a paper for the whole family.

Vast and destructive grasshopper swarms have been ravaging parts of Turkey and of the Russian Caucasus. In the latter region 100,000 rupees were appropriated for distribution in the shape of reward for the destruction of the larvae. In the region about Smyrna, the entire population had to turn out for the destruction of the pests. In the district about Angora all shops were closed, by proclamation of the governor, for three days, and the population was set to work in the fields. Besides this, prayers were offered in all the mosques and every inhabitant was required to turn into the government a certain quantity of the larvae, to be burned in pits dug for the purpose. These grasshoppers, or locusts, are said to come from Persia.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.

Man is like a musical instrument—he is worthless unless in tune. At times the system needs the strengthening effects of a tonic; the blood needs reinforcement, and the vital energies a stimulant. Iron in various forms has been in use for many years, and no better combination of it with other elements than Dr. HARRIS' Iron Tonic, is known in this country. It is a safe and reliable remedy for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Weak Vitality, and the usual disorders attendant upon a prostrated system.—Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.

The Cattle Yard.

Fine hard hogs are scarce as hen's teeth. When packers paid \$5.50 @ 6.00, tip-top hogs cost \$6.50 @ 6.75.

Good cattle are amazingly scarce. Corn in the country, bought to feed, costs from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. Prime steers will yet cost \$7 to \$8 per hundred.

Texas cattle have sold and now sell higher by long odds than last year. The range now is \$2.50 @ 3.25 for common to good, and \$3.25 @ 3.75 for good to choice, and the quality has been nothing to brag of.

Red Water in Cattle.

L. S. R. Biggs, Ill., says a number of cattle have recently died in his locality of an unknown disease. The symptoms are an entire stoppage of the flow of milk. They have fever, look gaunt and eat nothing. There is a copious flow of urine of a red color and a scanty discharge from the bowels of a slimy nature. They die in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after being attacked. This disease, which is characterized by the passage of a reddish, chocolate colored urine (the coloring matter being derived from the blood) is not generally well understood. The urine, if examined, will be found to contain albumen and broken down corpuscles, but the kidneys indicate no inflammatory action. It is probable that the disease is due to a general degeneration of the system, manifesting itself by some obscure form of kidney disease. It is said to be caused by exposure, and an insufficient supply of unhealthy food. In the treatment of this disease, a good nutritious diet is absolutely necessary—boiled meal, corn, bran and plenty of sound upland hay. If the bowels are at all constipated, it may be prudent to relieve them by giving a mild laxative, such as castor oil or linseed oil, after which much benefit will be derived from giving every morning and evening a mixture of chlorate of potash and iron in their oatmeal gruel. Recipe: Chlorate of potash, half ounce; tincture of chloride of iron, half ounce.—Farmers' Review.

Better Western Cattle.

There have been but few new features in the cattle trade here this season. Perhaps only one worthy of special mention. Its import, however, is of great importance to the whole country, and one which must have a marked influence in the future course of the cattle trade. It is nothing less than a marked falling off in the receipts of the long-legged, angular and bony Texans, and a substituting therefor of trim and comparatively smooth half-breeds. Never before have there been so many half-breeds here as the past two months, and some of them really nice cattle. There have been some lots showing a strong dash of Short-horn blood, and but for that wild look in the eye so common to Texas, could never have been told from native cattle. The benefits that have accrued from the public sales of Short-horns here the past few years, are now quite manifest, and blooded bulls are more in favor with western ranchmen than ever. Col. Driskill, who has always bought largely of Short-horn bulls at the Hamiltons' sales here, sold in Chicago, a few weeks ago, some half-bred steers from his northern ranch at \$4.10 @ 4.50 per cwt. An examination of our record of sales in this market, prior to the present season, should convince the most skeptical that half-breeds are by odds the most profitable to western ranchmen, and that the increased price realized for them over straight Texas, more than pays for the blooded bulls. Western cattle men, at the present prices, are all making money, and they can well afford more good bulls and should have them. Now that they are able, and it has been demonstrated that using pure blood on Texas cows pays, west cattle raisers would do well to wait before there is a further advance in the Short-horn market. A number of public sales are announced in this section. The Hamiltons of Kentucky who have established semi-annual sales here will, of course, have one this fall, and probably the largest. Messrs. Gifford & Allen, of Manhattan, Kas., will also dispose of drafts from their well-known herds. The good work of breeding up western cattle, and giving us beef animals, that has been started so auspiciously, should be kept up until Texas cattle become a rarity in the west, for a coarser and more comely looking beast than now.—Kansas City Price Current.

The Cattle at St. Louis.

Jas. Harkness in the Country Gentleman: This, I think, was the best show ever made in this valley, of the new and improved breeds of cattle, so admirably fitted for the improvement of our western shipping stock. Cattle breeding will be the most profitable branch of western farming for years to come. There was nothing but breeding stock shown this year. The Short-horns were not out in their usual strength, but they were as good as can be found. The Herefords made a grand showing, both in numbers and condition. Owing to their short legs and small, sound feet, they make a grand cross with our extreme western cattle. The active demand for bulls shows that stockmen fully appreciate these qualities, as the demand is much above the supply, and still increasing. The Polled Angus and Galloways made a grand display, and attracted more people by their novelty and gentleness than all the others. I think my articles in your paper in 1899, which were sent to Mr. Grant in London, were the cause of their introduction in the west, as he imported a small herd for his farm at Victoria, on the Kansas Pacific rail road, that year. They are admirably adapted to the northwest, and I think will supersede all others as soon as they can be obtained in sufficient numbers. We had a slight falling off in Jersey, owing to delays and breaks on several railroads, caused by heavy rain storms. The quality of several herds was first-class. One four-year-old cow had made twenty-one pounds and some ounces of unsalted butter, in one week. There were two grand bulls which had

divided their honors elsewhere so evenly that one had only one second premium over the other during the fall campaign. There were some very good Holsteins shown, but they were too thin in flesh to make a good impression on the public, who have been accustomed to seeing fat stock at the shows. Nevertheless they will infuse fresh blood into our cheese-making breeds. The Ayrshires were not numerous, but they were choice and creditable to their owners. There were two cows which would be hard to excel even in Scotland. I think I never saw any better. Had there been no delays on the railroads there would not have been stalls enough to accommodate them. On Friday all the cattle were ranged around the amphitheatre and the public were invited in by Director Filley to inspect them for an hour. Good judges of cattle, from the old country and this, pronounced it the grandest display they had ever seen. When Mr. Filley took charge of this department we had about fifty head at the shows; now nearly 300.

Cattle Notes.

Polled Angus cattle are bringing higher prices now in Scotland than Short-horns. At a late sale a cow brought 225 guineas, or \$1,125, and others, with bulls, from 42 up to 180 guineas. The average price obtained for 15 was \$575. It is evident that the breed of Angus cattle is increasing rapidly, not only in Scotland but in England.

The overstocking of land is one of the surest and quickest ways of ruining pastures. It is an every-day thing with many farmers, who cannot be made to believe that they are getting the full benefit of a pasture unless the grass is eaten off a little faster than it has time to grow; consequently, all who put this method in practice always have bare pastures and poor cattle.

I have many times given one of the best and most effectual remedies for killing lice which I have ever used, and many other persons have successfully used it on cattle, calves, horses, dogs. The remedy is quite free from danger, and can be applied at any time in warm or moderate weather. Mix thoroughly two drachms of arsenious acid (arsenic) with a full quart of soft water. With a small piece of sponge or rag rub well in the part infested by the lice. Keep constantly shaking or stirring the mixture, as the poison will not dissolve in water, but will sink to the bottom quite rapidly, as it is heavy.

American stock growers must awaken more fully to the importance of keeping stock entirely free from disease and bend their energies even more than ever before toward improvement in methods of breeding and feeding, for there certainly has never been a time when American products of all kinds and of all sorts, had so important a figure in the world as now, and we are liable to be called upon more freely every year. Our own population rapidly increases, while stock growing in Europe seems to be attended with annually increasing disadvantages. America will, in time, become the food-producing country of the world.

Mr. E. J. Breen, of this county, and Mr. L. Godchaux, of San Francisco, recently purchased some \$30,000 worth of stock cattle and \$80,000 worth of beef cattle in Idaho. With the exception of 2,000 head, the entire band will be shipped to the San Francisco market. Mr. Breen started for Winnemucca, Nevada, Thursday, to superintend the shipping. The 2,000 head will be shipped from Winnemucca to San Jose and then driven to his ranch in the Tepo valley, by way of San Juan, where they will be pastured for a short time. Mr. Breen is perhaps the most extensive cattle dealer in the State, outside of Miller & Lux.

Measure in inches the girth round the breast, just behind the shoulder blade, and the length of the back from the tail to the foretop of the shoulder blade. Multiply the girth by the length, and divide by 144. If the girth is less than three feet, multiply the quotient by 11; if between three feet and five multiply by 10; if between five feet and seven feet, multiply by 9; if between seven feet and nine feet, multiply by 8. If the animal is lean, deduct 1-20th from the result. Take the girth and length in feet, multiply the square of the girth by the length, and multiply the product by 336. The result will be the answer in pounds. The live weight multiplied by 0.65 gives a near approximation of the weight.

George Andrus, an extensive farmer of Gogoc Prairie, Michigan, and one who has much success in stock raising, recently stated in most singular fact that his drove of cattle always knew what day they were to be salted. It has been the custom to give them salt at the barnyard every Sunday morning during the spring, and once in two weeks, or every other Sunday morning during the hot weather. This the cattle have well learned, and during the spring they will come up the lane regularly each Sunday morning and stand there bellowing and making a great noise until they are salted, when they will return to their pasture lot, which is some distance away. This they do regularly every Sunday morning, and never make a mistake of coming in on any other day. The same fact is still more strange in summer, when they only come up once in two weeks.

Stock Sales.

Col. N. J. Colman: Dear Sir—I respectfully report the following sales recently made at my farm at Normandy, Mo.:

1. Chestnut stallion, Idol Chief, 2 years, standard, by Skeptic, son of Woodford Mambrino; dam Cora Nora by Peck's Idol, to E. George, Elmo, Nodaway county, Mo.
2. Bay filly, Miss Fanny, 2 years, and black filly, Normandy Girl, 1 year, full sisters, standard, by Merced, son of Belmont; dam "Kate T." by Mambrino Patchen; Chestnut filly Molinda, 1 year, non-standard, by Merced; dam Mattie Davis, by Matt Davis (thoroughbred), to S. T. Kennedy, Maryville, Nodaway county, Mo.
3. Bay mare, Minnette, 8 years, standard, by Erickson, son of Mambrino Chief; dam by Bugnote. Chestnut mare, Mattie Davis, 10 years, non-standard, by Matt Davis (thoroughbred), son of Star Davis. Bay mare, Dora, 6 years, non-standard, by Trouble, son of Belmont; dam Sam Davis (poor), to F. Gregg, St. Louis county.
4. Chestnut gelding, Mercurio, 2 years, by Merced; dam Mattie Davis, to E. Hicks, St. Louis county.
5. Black mare, "Kate T." by Mambrino

Patchen; dam by Erickson, to J. T. Denning, Nodaway county, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE—REGISTERED.

6. Phoebeana, 10,089—yearling heifer, Duke of Magnolia IV, 5,650—bull calf; to I. Steele, Waskom Station, Texas.

7. Magnolia's Own, 10,088—yearling heifer, Phoebe's Own, 6,754—3-year-old cow; to R. R. Foster, St. Louis, Mo.

8. Phoebe's Duke, 5,659—bull calf; to M. R. Payne, Chilton, Mississippi.

9. Eventide, 3,845—yearling heifer, High Tide, 5,710—bull calf; to T. W. White, Hornando, Mississippi.

10. Son of Comet, 5,660—bull calf, Duke of Magnolia III, yearling bull; to G. R. Hawk, Merritt, Illinois.

11. Maffetta, 6,548—3-year-old cow; to Judge W. H. Horner, St. Louis.

12. First Choice, 13,003; to Jonathan D. Ridd, Waskom Station, Texas.

13. 1 sow and 15 pigs, White Yorkshires, to C. Scherer, St. Louis county.

14. 1 yearling mare pony, to Charles Green, Esq., St. Louis.

15. 2 Imported mare ponies, to W. N. Buddenberg, Webster, Mo.

St. Louis, Oct. 14. THOS. T. TURNER.

The Wigwag Herd.

The great success attending the introduction of Polled cattle in the classes in western fairs this year is a warrant of the coming popularity of these animals. Twelve from the Wigwag herd of T. B. Redfield of Batavia, N. Y., made a superb showing as the following statement will prove. They were shown at the Chicago Fair, at the Illinois State Fair, Peoria, and at the St. Louis Fair. The following is a statement of prizes won:

Princess 8th (3298). 1st in class for cows and heifers 3 years old and over at Chicago, \$50; 1st in class for 3-year old heifers at Peoria, \$25; 1st in class for 3-year old heifers at St. Louis, \$50. Won sweepstakes for females of any age at Peoria, \$50; won sweepstakes for females of any age at St. Louis, \$100; \$275. No sweepstakes offered at Chicago.

3d Baroness of Kinnochry (3294). 2d in Princess 8th in the first three classes named above, \$65.

Princess 10th (4339) and 6th Baroness of Kinnochry (4341). 1st and 2d in the class for 2-year-old heifers at Chicago and Peoria, \$100.

Princess 12th (4345). 1st in yearling heifer class at Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, \$70.

Mountain Mist (4346). 2d to Princess 12th at Chicago and St. Louis in yearling heifer class, \$25.

Princess A. (5018). 1st in heifer class at Peoria, \$15.

Manx (1800). 1st in yearling bull class at St. Louis, \$25; won sweepstakes for male of any age at Peoria, \$50; won sweepstakes for male of any age at St. Louis, \$100. No sweepstakes offered at Chicago. 2d to Princess A. at Peoria, \$15; headed 1st premium young herd at Chicago, \$50; headed 1st premium young herd at St. Louis, \$100; \$340.

Prince of Batavia (1098). 1st in yearling bull class at Chicago and Peoria, \$30; 2d to Manx in same class at St. Louis, \$15.

Baron Elwatha. 1st in bull calf class at Chicago and Peoria, \$30. Total \$270.

The heifers shown in the 1st Premium "Young Herd" at Chicago and Peoria were Princess 12th, Mountain Mist, Maid of the Mist, Favorite 12th and Princess A. Having no bull over two years old I could not show in the "Old Herd" class, and at Peoria there was no "Young Herd" Premiums offered.

Stock Notes.

There is more money in grass and live stock at present, than any other branch of farming, and the indications are that the profits will continue high for many years to come. Besides, it is by far, the most pleasant branch of farming. Just here, where your surplus can be sold to your next door neighbor without commissions, is the place to make this particularly remunerative. Sow small grain and clover, grass, and increase the quality and quantity of your live stock.

Now comes the pleasant autumn weather—the grand Indian summer days that come over us like a dream; if indeed, they do not miss us as they did last year. This is the season to prepare for winter. The barn yard and stables should be thoroughly cleaned and the manure and rubbish removed to the compost heap, or manure pile, where stock cannot tramp it down and scatter it again under foot. It will be much more convenient to clean up now, than to wait till the accumulations of the winter are added to the stock on hand, and the mud and slush of spring have to be encountered. Moreover the dreary rains of winter and spring will render the barn yard rubbish of little value as manure, but if it is carefully piled and covered now its valuable properties will be retained. While it is dry and pleasant, walk about the premises about the barn yards, stables and elsewhere around the premises that we may have to travel when the season of mud arrives. The fuel for winter, whether it be wood or coal should be carefully hoisted now, both as a matter of economy and comfort. All the tools and implements of the farm that may have been left out and forgotten in the hurry of harvest or seeding work, should now be hunted up and carefully stored away where the spare hours of the winter may be spent in putting them in repair for the next summer's campaign.—Ind. Farmer.

Within the past few years there seems to have grown up a feeling among cattle men that prices for pedigreed beef cattle have ruled too high, both at home and abroad. The consequence of this growing belief is that more attention is being paid to dairy interests, and the most successful breeders are slowly recognizing the fact that the demand for fancy cattle is being curtailed. Time was when the auctioneer who was engaged in knocking down this class of cattle confined himself entirely to recommending them as beef producers, and the rivalry resulting from the endeavors of breeders to bring out fattening qualities made it unnecessary to mention facts in regard to the record of excellence as milk producers. Exorbitant prices have resulted in confining this rivalry largely to a class of men whose wealth makes it possible to tie up large sums of money in the proprietorship of herds whose chief recommendation is that they are the descendants of some one of the great English families of Short-horn cattle. This is especially the case across the water, and is becoming very noticeable in this country. The younger and less wealthy breeders are awakening to a knowledge of the fact that this species of rivalry is beyond their means, and they have in consequence begun to cast about for some less costly and risky investment which will guarantee a reasonable profit. Dairy cattle are, therefore, rapidly increasing in number as the record of the fairs of this conclusively proves. All over the country entries in this class have largely outnumbered the beef

breeds, and a casual glance over the records of sales during the past summer shows that cattle whose chief recommendation is their capacity for milk are being eagerly sought at fair prices by men who in former years have handled beef cattle. The moral of this condition is that breeders of cattle must begin to calculate on capacity for the dairy. This view of the case has too long been ignored by breeders, especially Short-horn men, who will have to add to their claims of merit that of presenting good and valuable cattle for general farm purposes, outside of the simple beef phase of the subject.

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, of Brighton, Massachusetts, to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

The Southdown.

Certain Ohio sheep men have again started the agitation in regard to which is the best mutton sheep, and after prolonged newspaper discussions have not succeeded in convincing breeders consumers that there has yet been a distinctive breed, or the product of any possible cross, that equaled the old fashioned favorite Southdown, for the buther's block. It has been said that old things are best, and there would seem to be great truth in the axiom, judging from the unsuccessful efforts of sheep men to breed a mutton sheep that can take the place of the black-faced flock. Since time immemorial the Southdowns have been the choice of English butchers and consumers, and their early introduction in America was quickly followed by the same general preference. They are hardy, and will thrive upon feed that no other breed, except the Merino, can even be kept in fair condition upon. The improvement of stock is more desirable, and the science of breeding has become the aim of almost every man in the business who is possessed of the slightest ambition, but amidst all the various results of judicious crossing and inbreeding which has followed the craze for something better, the Southdown mutton sheep in its original form has defied and still challenges the world.

A Tribune representative recently met a well-known breeder of Short-horn cattle who in his younger days had some experience in sheep-farming. After twenty years' experience in cattle-breeding, during which he had profited with fair success, the gentleman has determined to sell all but a small number of his herd and invest his capital in sheep.

He thinks that sheep farming is but in its infancy, and advises young men who are looking about for investments to put their money into mutton sheep, the top cross being first-class Southdown rams and the best of native stock. The demand for good grade sheep of this character is rapidly increasing, and such investments are certain to be profitable. The wool crop of good grade Southdowns will more than pay for their keeping, and there is no feature of the business that presents more inducements to beginners.

Ram Peddlers vs. Fairs.

The showing of sheep at our annual fairs has become a regular trade. In fact unless an exhibitor consents to become mixed up with the tricks and questionable practices he had about as well stay at home. Ram peddlers have for a number of years run the showing of sheep about their own way. Hitherto they have done this by deceiving the public and committing by stubbling, blacking and singeing their sheep.

What they could not do fairly they did by bulldozing, lying and setting up jobs on the superintendent by getting some excellent judge—a stranger to everybody and the superintendent—put on the awarding committee, in their own interest. The arrangement has worked very clever until the using of experts on awarding committees and guarding the exhibitions by strict rules and careful regulations. Together with this the using of standards of excellence and scaling cards has brought the making of awards down to an accuracy hard to dodge by sealawags, who must have things their own way, right or wrong. The coolest piece of managing in this line was done by the ram peddlers and tricksters at the Chicago fair in September. The fact was advertised and besides the publicity of the press was provided in the premium list as the law of the Medes and Persians—unalterable—that the sheep were to be scaled to a standard. The superintendent in charge of the department chose as experts competent gentlemen for the various breeds. The exhibitors in one of the divisions were not inclined to allow the association to make rules and regulations governing them. They wanted the association's money, but by some other rule—their own way. Somebody must be bulldozed. Who could they scare? Surely not the association. But maybe they could manage the superintendent by a flank movement. The thing was fixed up and the good superintendent was carried off his pins and over he went into the trap fixed for him. Ram peddlers know how to manage human nerves, especially when they have aspirations ahead and issues needing lots of backing.

The Chicago Fair association was not to blame and probably do not know of the little ruse played off on them. The future showing of sheep will depend upon the nerve and grit of superintendents, unless there is a going backward on advantages gained in the last two years by our associations. We shall see next year.

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And the Large Increase Each Season over the Preceding One in this Branch of Our Business, is sufficient Proof of the Excellent Value we give to Buyers.

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Parents will find in Our Stock everything to Please them—in Style, Fabric, Price and Make.

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DANIEL C. YOUNG, Manager.



THE GREATEST OFFER OF THE YEAR. ELEGANT GOLD ROLLED INITIAL CUFF-BUTTONS, WITH PATENT REPAIRABLE BACK. In order to secure new customers for our firm, we will forward Post-paid, to any address in the United States, one pair of our elegant Rolled Gold Solid Cuff-Buttons, bearing any initial desired, provided you cut out this advertisement and forward it to us, together with 75 cents in stamps, before February 10th, 1898. At the same time we send your National Gold Solid Cuff-Buttons, and feel sure that you will be so highly pleased with the buttons, and they will give such satisfaction, that you will oblige us by distributing our catalogue among your friends, at the same time showing them the beautiful buttons you have received from us. You in this way advertise our firm and assist us in selling our goods of standard quality, manufactured from new and original designs, and which we guarantee to give satisfaction.

OUR LABOR AND FUTURE SALES OUR PROFIT. We cannot afford to misrepresent in any particular. Remember, the buttons we send you are first-class in every respect, and that this unparalleled offer is made solely to introduce our goods and to obtain a large and useful order in return. We will insure a lady or gentleman friend. We can afford to send out only a limited number of these buttons at this price, and in order to secure orders in return, we will insure a lady or gentleman friend. We can afford to send out only a limited number of these buttons at this price, and in order to secure orders in return, we will insure a lady or gentleman friend. We can afford to send out only a limited number of these buttons at this price, and in order to secure orders in return, we will insure a lady or gentleman friend.

A New Grassland.

We were more than once impressed with the grass outlook, present and prospective, of Shannon county, Mo., while visiting there a few days ago. It is not only capable of being made a grass country, but actually is now covered with a growth of wild grass, even this dry year, that is astonishing to behold. Thousands of tons of wild hay could and ought to have been cut where scores have been. One to two tons to the acre were common for miles and miles on all sides. These matured pastures charmed us, and where these had been eaten or tramped out by stock, blue grass was coming in spontaneously. The future of such a region for stockmen can be no wonder or matter of speculation and doubt, and in such a climate stockmen fear none of the disasters which come of long, stormy winters as at the north or northwest.

Why grass is so abundant and fine in this region and not in all the surrounding regions is a curiosity we are unable to explain, otherwise than the growth of grass; the soil seems no better, yet here is just what a ranchman wants and in spontaneous abundance, ready for immediate use and as eaten out to be supplemented by blue grass, by nature's own processes. Sheepland, elegant timber, as pure and delicious water as comes from perpetual snows, all in a climate suitable for easy, safe, profitable stock raising, and why should the far away ranch country be more inviting than this within one hundred and fifty miles of the future great? It is made to be and is always will be grassland.

Sheep in Kansas.

Ellis Co.—The sheep interest seems to be taking the lead in our county at present. Several thousands have been brought here this fall, and mostly sold here. Nearly every one who can raise the money so to do is investing. This is a considerable move in the right direction, as this is undoubtedly one of the best sheep countries to be found. Stock of all kinds is looking well, and in good condition to enter upon the winter campaign. Pawnee Co.—Sheep never did better in any country than they have done the last three months, and are going into winter in a better average condition than any fall since I lived in Kansas. Grass bids fair to be the best winter grazing that we have had for several years, and every one who has stock is prepared with more or less feed. A good many of the sheep men from Colorado and New Mexico are going back with their herds. There is an abundance of grass in both states this fall. I am credibly informed that 50,000 sheep will leave the western part of this state by the 15th of the present month. That will leave from fifteen to twenty thousand yet unsold, which will soon get out of sight among the many who are yet to be supplied. There is a large supply of rather inferior rams on the market, and a few lots of good ones. I think the market is rather overstocked. Those who have the fewest will be the best off. W. J. COLVIN. Larned, Oct. 15.

Kansas has struck it rich on sheep, and intends to follow it up. They were a little slow to learn just what their country was suited to, but are mighty solid now. The future of Kansas as a wool growing region has few equals in this latitude. At the Wichita (Sedgwick Co.) fair—One of the most interesting features of the fair was the sheep pens. Just now that everybody is becoming more or less converted to the theory that the future wealth of this valley will consist largely in its wool interests, the sheep pens, situated near the principal gate, therefore got due attention. And the showing was a good one, and in some respects, fine. Prof. Hammond, the superintendent of sheep, and who has spent much of his life in looking after sheep and wools, said to us that there were sheep there that would attract attention anywhere.

Kingman Co. Citizen—Every week brings hundreds of sheep and cattle into the county. Kingman county has an abundance of feed for all that come.

The Day Kidney Pad

Is a certain cure for kidney and bladder affections. By druggists. Pa-phlet, one stamp. DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

As to whether the Cotswold and Shropshire are a good breed with which to improve his flock—all breeds have their merits and are likely to for some time. Coarse wool is not in good demand, and if he does not take good care of his sheep and allow his wool to become dirty and coarse, and in shearing rolls up a filthy, dirty and coated fleece, the result will not be satisfactory. If he is breeding for mutton he may allow this, but the sheep which grows a coated fleece will not make good mutton.

As for mutton—care and attention are just as necessary and the breeder he mentions will bring out better for both mutton and wool combined. The Merino and coarse wool cross makes a good mutton sheep and shears a wool which brings the highest prices on the present market, but crossing soon runs out a flock.—W. G. Bulletin.

The Day Kidney Pad

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The Home Circle.

Letter from Idyll.

In this week's issue of the RURAL WORLD, G. H. T., among kindly remarks, takes exception to my saying that my lost darling had the best of care and medical skill—suggesting that had we not given him medicine, he might have lived. I fear he has not understood the case.

My darling was taken suddenly and severely ill with cerebro spinal meningitis. Saturday morning, after having been in most excellent health all summer, and up to that date showing no symptoms of any disease, he was taken with a hard chill; towards night the chill and fever passed away, and for a few hours, and at the time at which we reached him, he had only the appearance of having had an ordinary ague chill. Soon after we left him for our camp, he was taken with violent symptoms, vomiting incessantly, and the most distracting pains in the head. When we were sent for early in the morning, we found him alternating between stupor and delirium, which continued all day. We used no medicine, but kept ice water to his head, and for his drinking. By Sunday night, he was so wild with delirium that another physician was called in, and, let me here state, that from the first, they gave us no encouragement, as the case was exceedingly violent. He became boisterously delirious, almost unmanageable, and refused to swallow any medicine whatever, although the physician attending him from the first was one who had been his friend and adviser all summer, and whom he recognized through all, and called for all the time. It was almost impossible to get him to take any medicine whatever.

Dear friend, your words were meant kindly I am sure, as you would not grieve an already burdened heart by any unkindness; but my boy did not die of medicine. I am no advocate of indiscriminate drugging. We have taken medicine for our own ailments for years, only to find that this beautiful, sparkling "liquid health," so lavishly given here from the heart of the hills, the soft breezes, the pine-scented woodlands, and the "fresh air, fresh water," etc., that you recommend, was worth it all. But in this case—the case that has wrung our hearts as no other loss could ever do—the air, water, exercise, etc., was not sufficient to avert the terrible blow that fell so suddenly. Knowing, as all do, how terribly fatal this fearful disease, cerebro spinal meningitis, has always proven—I feel ever withstanding its power—I feel that none will blame me for trusting his life to superior skill and wisdom and experience. He had come here in the early spring time, troubled with a stubborn ague, and by the water, etc., had regained his usual blooming health. No one thought, even Saturday morning, of his even feeling unwell, until he complained of the chill.

I am considered a good nurse generally, and have often had my judgment commended in the case of invalids; I have had considerable experience in such care also.

As to his food, my boy never partook of a morsel of food at my hands during his illness, save at one time a little gruel, at another, a little chicken broth.

No, G. H. T., do not try to make me think that medicine killed my nursing. I cannot feel that I am to blame—I who would have given my life willingly to spare him. All that love and care could do was done. I never left him from the time of my first reaching his bedside on Sunday morning. Nothing was done without my knowledge, and only loving hands ministered to his few needs. But, O! how he suffered! How wildly, boisterously delirious he was! Seldom even two nurses could manage him.

If G. H. T. can tell some other distracted mother how to save her idol, if he can point the way to recovery to future possible victims of this terrible disease, let him do so; but O! do not coldly censure them for thus losing their darlings, if you can point out no pathway of escape. I am not an ignorant, excitable woman. I have spent many hours in perusing over medical works of the best authors, and I have used the knowledge thus gained to advantage. I do not mean in the use of drugs. I am no dabbler. We treat almost all diseases hydropathically and hygienically, and have studied Frail, Fowler, and others that he mentioned, with confidence and pleasure. But I think he is talking at random about my darling's death.

To the many who have sent loving, sympathetic messages, I send heartfelt thanks. It is very sweet to know that other hearts feel for us in our affliction.

To others, passing, as we are doing, "under the rod," we reach out loving hands, giving tear for tear; but it is so hard for our own spirits to bow submissively to the "hand that smites," that we hesitate to offer words that now would seem, even as they left our lips, only a hollow mockery.

Alberta, thanks. It is indeed hard to "watch for one who never comes," and it is a bitter trial to feel that, just as the sparkling cup was raised to our lips, it must be dashed to our feet.

Paulus, Lloyd Guyot and others, we are grateful for your kindly memory, and with you all, we hope our hearts, "refined through the white heat of affliction's furnace," may be able to look up, some day, and say "It is well with our darling." But, O! heaven seems so far away without our boy. IDYLL.

October 30, 1881.

Letter from Bon Ami.

DEAR RURAL: Having sold my interest in the book store, I have nothing to do to day but to intrude myself into the Home Circle. Nothing can suppress my desire for scribbling. Indeed, it is so great that I have a notion of entering the newspaper business. Two very fair propositions were made to me yesterday by men who have had much experience as editors. One wishes to start an educational paper, and the other wishes to publish a Sunday paper. It would suit my taste better to give my attention to education, but I am inclined to think that a Sunday paper would pay better, if it should keep out of "politics" and religion.

Of course, if I should reach the high position of Don Juan, my power to bore the Home Circle would be at an end. It would certainly deprive me of much enjoyment. I have had a great deal of fun during the three or four years I have been writing for the RURAL. I have never tried to appear like a saint. I have rarely expressed my views on any subject. I have very much enjoyed opposing public opinion, whether my opinions were in that line or not. I have always believed that the truth would take care of itself. I have generally tried to put myself on the weaker side in debate, and I recall with pleasure that some of the most logical and brilliant articles in the RURAL have been in reply to my own. I have never at any time felt a regret at seeing a complete refutation of my own arguments. All my articles for the RURAL and other papers have been experimental. I have learnt much, and I shall be very unwise if I do not profit by what I have learnt. I am very glad I have learnt so much so little cost to myself. Among many other things I have learnt that the people are conservative and intolerant. I have learnt what the people like, and should I ever conduct a newspaper, I think I could please them very well. Newspapers are governed by the people, and not the people by the newspapers.

I have said enough, probably too much. Take this for what it is worth. I don't know you, nor do you know me; so I don't care, have never cared, anything about the opinion you entertain for me. Where there is nothing to gain and nothing to lose, one can afford to be independent. BON AMI.

Letter from Lily of the Valley.

As it has been some time since I met with you all, I can stay away no longer. It has been almost one year since I was admitted into the Home Circle. How time rolls on! And like the stream of the mighty river, our lives are fast speeding on to the vast sea of eternity. Childhood, like the little rivulet, seems to pass so slow, and we are impatient for time to hasten on and bring the new year. But ere we enter man or womanhood, the stream has increased in velocity, and time speeds rapidly away. And as the pure, clear waters of some of our grand old rivers will not mix with the dark, muddy waters of others, so some young lives are not suffered to become contaminated by contact with the impurities of this world, but are taken from the trials of this life. Such we hope was the case of our departed friends, Gertrude and Little Blue Eyes. Our sympathy is not much to the living at such a time, but Margaret and Idyll have it.

October days are here, but such days. The wild violets are in bloom, and the trees are as fresh in their glossy-green foliage as in the spring time. There has been only one white frost, which did not even nip the flowers. After a long, dry summer, the fall has given us an abundance of rain; and though some days have been dark and gloomy, when the sun shines out on the fields of waving wheat, nature is gloriously beautiful.

Some one calls for more chatter from the girls. Well, I vote for it also. Let us not allow the Circle to grow dull for the want of our small talk.

Lloyd and Bon Ami, softly, softly now. Ain't you afraid some of those sharp arrows that you are firing at each other will make a fatal wound? I know if they were to strike some of those little wild flowers, they would perish.

Gillie, so you have stole a march on Daisy. Please tell us if you celebrated your nuptials with Lackland? We wish you joy.

Dixie, I did not find the Garland. He don't seem to care much for the Circle, judging from the length of time he stays away.

Nina, you don't come often enough now. Send that doctor to see a patient, and write us a long letter.

Daisy, you must be buying white silk too, as we look in vain for a line of remembrance.

Wild Flower, Birdie, Dagmar and all other strangers, we bid you welcome. Adda S, I am glad if my letters entertain you.

Nona, I met a gentleman from Texas a short time since, he was traveling for his health. If I had thought, I would have found out if he was A B C. He has gone to Colorado.

Oh, girls, I was in company with a gent the other day, who gave such a glowing description of the Indian Nation that, if I ever have an opportunity, I think I will go there. But they might scalp me, and I could not get a red wig there, so I am most afraid.

What has become of all the "Dons"? Has our ignorance disgusted them? Allie C, come again, you will not be hurt by the Lily.

Since writing the above, I have read a late RURAL. Nina, thanks for your kind words. I feel complimented to be one of our queen's favorites. I went

shopping the other evening, and will tell you of a few things I saw. The hat that suited my fancy was a large flat beaver, with a very long, black plume, and two or three tips. It is so stylish. The dresses are very handsome. Satin, velvet and silks are all trimmed with contrasting colors—old gold and bright red, mingled with everything. And the goods for the country cousins are also very bright—I would be afraid to wear some of them, for some one would take me for a walking advertisement to some coloring establishment.

Lloyd, we would be sorry to lose Bon Ami; but I don't think the girls could have much influence in getting him to stay.

Vamme, Paulus, Walnut and others, we miss you. LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Letter From Minnie F.

What has become of Valentina Sage? We have not met her in the Home Circle for so long. She used to come quite often, and was very entertaining. She wrote from Maysville, Mo., and, although she no longer visits the Circle, I have seen two or three articles in our county paper signed V. Sage, Maysville, Mo. I presume it is the true Valentina, who writes. I visited near Maysville this fall, and while there, formed many pleasant acquaintances, whom I hold in very high esteem, but did not meet Miss or Mrs. Sage. Indeed I have never had the pleasure of meeting one of our Home Circleists, much as I should like to do so. Valentina, if you chance to see this, let it tell you that you are not forgotten, and at least one of the great Home Circle family would be pleased to have you come again.

I quite agree with Cousin Kate. Let us have more short, spicy letters. More friendliness and less criticism. It may be, at times, not only a privilege but a duty to criticize others, but I think our critics have been rather overdoing their duty. Let us have more kind words and useful suggestions, and fewer "high-flown" compositions. The gentlemen are always more than welcome, but they should chat and make themselves agreeable and not go to arguing and theorizing to such an extent that the ladies are obliged to hush and listen.

Lloyd Guyot I can spell your name, but I cannot pronounce it. Please tell me how you pronounce it.

Alberta, your last letter is excellent, you should write often. I write, not because I write well (for I cannot), but because it gives me pleasure to write, and I hope to improve. My letters of late have been very far apart, but if Col. Colman will allow me, I shall write oftener in the future.

We did not have a single frost here until the 18th of October, but we had quite a snow storm on the 10th of September. Had the ground been dry, the snow would probably have been three inches deep. As it was, the weeds and grass were quite white. Such a thing never occurred in this section before, at least not within the recollection of our oldest settlers.

I must go now; good bye. MINNIE F., Stanberry, Mo.

Letter From Fifty-Seven.

After an absence of over two months, I am home again. How glad I am to be with those I love. Go where we will, no matter how pleasant the journey, "there is no place like home," especially when love's hearts yearn to greet your coming.

On my arrival I found many copies of the RURAL, which have been read with care; as usual, they are very interesting. I often wish I was acquainted with all the contributors of the Circle, particularly with our distinguished friend Bon Ami. We are informed by Lloyd Guyot that "there are few men in this country more intelligent than Bon Ami," and are told that "he needs some one to advise him occasionally." Poor fellow, what a pity.

It is to be regretted that Bon Ami is so very "intelligent," because, now that this fact has been declared to the public. Very few connected with the RURAL will venture an opinion without the approval and consent of Bon Ami. I must confess it is with diffidence that I breathe his name. He is a prodigy. He sports with standard authorities, renowned for wisdom and cited as examples for imitation, in the same spirit that moves a cat to play with a ball.

As a self created critic, he has no equal and blinded with egotism he attempts to achieve with ridicule what he cannot accomplish with sensible arguments. Friends, he needs your pity, not censure; his frivolous detractions, his sophistry, are indications that he deserves your most tender sympathy.

Friend Paulus I am glad that you do not resort to ridicule (the tool of fools) to confound your opponent's arguments. I am always glad to be criticised by any one, who will do so in a proper spirit and as a gentleman. It is useless to make any explanations in reply to your convincing criticism which is appreciated. Here is my hand, I extend my compliments.

Dear friend Idyll, would that words could comfort you in your recent affliction, but God, who tempers the storm to the shorn lamb will fill your heart with consolation, beyond the reach of mortal to give. "It is all for the best and the music I voice of your dear little one will echo in your soul words of cheer and of hope; and your prayers and your faith will enable you to bear your affliction with fortitude. Those sweet hands which you pressed in childhood, will one day reach out to you in yearning tenderness, from the land where Christians are ever happy and blessed."

And our amiable friend Gertrude, also, is dead. When in the fitful pause of busy life we contemplate the fleeting joys of earth, its ambitions, its wealth and its pleasures how vain, after all, are the best matured plans of men. Death is but another life. Then why mourn, for our departed friends? Are they not blessed who are at rest? Let us not forget, however, that adversities are blessings in disguise, which are too mysterious and beyond our understanding. Bereaved friends you have my heartfelt sympathy. FIFTY-SEVEN.

October 24, 1881.

Letter from Uno.

Friends of the Home Circle: The patience of Col. Colman has been sorely tried of late over a subject that has caused several additions to the Circle family, and the chances of my admittance are not favorable.

A short time since one of most esteemed members took occasion to give his views on certain parts of the Old Testament. With others, I was greatly surprised at the appearance of that article, and regarded it as the forerunner of numerous others on the same subject. Knowing that our worthy editor claims to exclude everything of a religious or political nature, I gave him a good share of the blame for thus disturbing our quiet.

From his explanation, I was led to suppose that nothing more would appear concerning the matter. But the end is not yet, and while criticisms are in order, I will make mine, trusting that none may take offense. Bon Ami should have sent his article to the Boston Investigator or the Truth Seeker for publication, where it would have been read by those holding his views, and thus have caused no disturbance. He has a perfect right to his opinion and no one should blame him for what his conscience prompts him to believe.

His writings shows him to be sincere and I do not think he would trifle with serious matters for the sake of argument.

He has done much to make the Home Circle interesting, and that too, during the season when Col. Colman predicted a lack of interest. His criticisms were finely drawn but they have always been confined to his fellow-mortals.

Yet some of our members accuse him of "criticising God." Do they ever reflect on the gravity of their charge, or on the difficulties they would encounter in attempting to prove it?

The ancients have furnished us with different accounts of that Great Being we call God. These accounts vary greatly and it is to be noticed that the gods of certain people were credited with vices to which they themselves were addicted. We, as a people, are a Christian nation and profess to believe in Jehovah the God of the Jews, and regard the books of the Old Testament, written by the Jewish authors, as being works of inspiration. In some of these books, God has been made to appear in a questionable light to the finite mind, and it is a matter of dispute among many whether they are entitled to any more respect than the writings of Confucius, Mohammed or Joseph Smith. The trial of Dr. Thomas for heresy, which has of late made such a sensation in the religious world, is but the result of an exposure of similar convictions, and the final results of that trial is awaited with great concern by those interested in such matters. It is to be hoped that the revision of the Old Testament may put an end to such controversies.

The books that have at some time been regarded as sacred would make a larger library than most of the readers of the RURAL can ever expect to possess. Yet we reject all of them save those of the Jews, and no one would be accused of "criticising God," who should criticise Grecian Mythology as Bon Ami has criticised the Old Testament. He goes one step further and seems to reject all as unworthy of credence. He has not given us his opinion of the New Testament, but it may be inferred from his opinion of the Old. Had he expressed a belief in the Old Testament and at the same time have treated it as he has done otherwise, he would have indeed merited all the criticisms given him.

I have been an admirer of the Home Circle for some time, and I think that controversies may hereafter be excluded at their first appearance. I invite criticism in the same spirit as it is given, and should I ever be tempted again to call on the Circle it will be with an earnest endeavor not to become an element of discord. UNO.

Stanberry, Mo., Oct. 30, 1881.

Fear of Disease.

It is said that while the plague was raging in Buenos Ayres, the grave diggers bore charmed lives. Of the 300 men so employed not one died of the disease. It has often been noticed that during the prevalence of pestilential diseases, physicians, undertakers, nurses and grave diggers, whose business compels constant liability to infection, have usually escaped in a far greater ratio than their numbers would warrant. The "charm" of this immunity from the prevailing scourge is very simple. They are not scared. They are positive to the disease, and repel its attacks. Fear is a great ally of death. Whoever is afraid of disease is in a negative condition and really invites its approach. And thus it is the world over. The brave die but once, while the cowardly many times. Much unnecessary alarm exists in every community in regard to many diseases. We are, it is true, all liable to sickness and death. But if we are all sober, cleanly and brave of heart, we need have no fear of disease of body or mind.—Golden Rule.

Diseased Lungs are greatly on the increase this country. It is established that 100,000 die yearly with Consumption. Many fall victims through their own negligence. A better remedy than Allen's Lung Balsam for effecting a perfect cure can not be found. Physicians are recommending it.

Management of Sick Children.

The vicissitudes necessarily incident to an outdoor and primitive mode of life are never the first of any disease, though they may sometimes betray its presence. Bronchitis, nowadays perhaps the most frequent of all infantile diseases, makes no exception to this rule; a draft of cold air may reveal the latent progress of the disorder, but its cause is long confinement in a vitiated and overheated atmosphere, and its proper remedy is ventilation and a mild, phlegm-softening (saccharine) diet, warm sweet milk, sweet oatmeal porridge or honey water. Select an airy bedroom and do not be afraid to open the windows. Among the children of the Indian who brave, in open tents, the terrible winters or the Hudson Bay territory, bronchitis, croup and diphtheria are wholly unknown; and what we call "taking cold" might often be more correctly described as taking hot; glowing stoves, and even open fires, in a nursery, greatly aggravate the pernicious effects of an impure atmosphere. The first paroxysm of croup can be promptly relieved by very simple remedies; fresh air and a rapid forward-and-backward movement of the arms, combined in urgent cases with the application of a flesh-brush (or piece of flannel) to the neck and upper part of the chest. Paregoric and poppy syrup stop the cough by lethargizing the irritability, and thus preventing the discharge of the phlegm till its accumulation produces a second and far more dangerous paroxysm. These second attacks of croup (after the administration of palliatives) are generally the fatal ones. When the child is convalescing, let him beware of stimulating and overheated rooms. Do not give aperient medicines; costiveness, as an after effect of pleuritic affections, will soon yield to fresh air and a vegetable diet.—Popular Science Monthly.

Home Confectionary.

It is perfectly natural, as everybody knows, for children to beg for lumps of sugar from the time when the baby first connects the sugar with the bowl till years later when he is allowed to help himself. It is entirely legitimate that they should have in moderation the sweets they crave, and which in a large measure supply their bodies with needed heat. They enjoy wonderfully well having sweets made at home, in whose making they can assist, and during holiday-week it is not hard to indulge them and let them at least have molasses candy and pop-corn balls. These balls are easily made by boiling some molasses until it will harden in cold water, then pour it over the pop-corn, take it into a cool room, butter your hands and roll the corn into the proper shape. It is a simple matter also to make chocolate caramels; all that is needed is one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of grated chocolate; a piece of butter the size of a walnut; stir constantly and let it boil until it is thick, then turn it on buttered plate; when it begins to stiffen mark it in squares, so that it will break readily when cold. Coconut caramels are made of two cups of grated coconut, one cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; baked on a buttered paper in a quick oven. Nice white candy is easily made. Take one quart of granulated sugar, one pint of water, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, boil just as you do molasses candy, but do not stir it; you can tell when it is done by trying it in cold water. Pull it as if it were molasses candy; have a dish near by with some vanilla in it, and work in enough to flavor as you pull; put it in a cold room, and the next day you have a delicious candy.

The Art of Composition.

In still another branch have the Germans succeeded. American teachers know to their sorrow the difficulty encountered in educating scholars to become easy writers—that is, to write what is generally known with us as essays or compositions. The fault lies just where it does in all our other higher studies—it is not begun early enough. We wait until we think that their minds are a trifle mature and then come upon them with a wild rush of rhetoric, history and all the frightful curriculum.

German girls begin to write essays when nine years old and continue to do it, not once a month or twice a quarter, but every week of the school year, until they are sixteen or eighteen years of age. For the first year it takes the form merely of a dictation, with an occasional essay. Twelve German poems are learned during the year and may be used as material for compositions in prose. Entering the class above this, I found a method in progress certainly very strange to most American schools. The teacher was a gentleman; the girls were ten years old on an average. Standing out before the class, he began to tell them the fable of the woman whose hen laid for her daily a golden egg—a story told simply, every idea expressed with the acme of precision, and all in a voice so low and distinct, that the class sat hushed while he spoke. He then began it again, pausing this time at the end of every sentence to talk it over with the school, asking what nouns, what verbs, what adjectives they had noticed while he talked. In this manner he carried them through the fable to the end. Then he went back and told it connectedly all over again. Finally he called upon one little girl to repeat what she could of it. Where she failed others came in to help her. Then another girl took up the story and told it better, until, after many times told, the fable had entered their little minds and become a fixed mental possession, and when the master asked: "Now, do you know it quite well?" "doch" "doch" "ja, ja gewiss!" went up in a shout from all parts of the room.

"Well, write all you know about it and bring it to me Monday."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 283 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

A TOUGH HORSE STORY.

The Cincinnati Enquirer lately published the following horse story, which we give just as it appeared: "A curious instance of sagacity in the horse occurred recently in the stables of Mr. A. Toughman, situated on North Elm street. Mr. T. has for a long time been in the habit of using St. JACOB'S OIL, the Great German Remedy, in his extensive stables. Among Mr. T.'s many horses is a great, powerful Canadian draught horse. This animal in course of time got so that he knew the St. JACOB'S OIL bottle very well; so well, in fact, that one day recently on Mr. T.'s return from business, upon entering the stables he caught him licking the sore shoulder of a beast which stood beside him; the animal, giving a wise



survey to his licking work, turned his head and caught up with his teeth from the box used as its receptacle a bottle of ST. JACOB'S OIL. He threw the bottle on the floor with violence enough to break it, and then deliberately licked up the St. JACOB'S OIL, and applied it to the cut. Readers, we have seen the laws of association being with less sense than Toughman's horse. The word has passed among us, and we see a man who won't try the Oil, we say, 'He is worse than Toughman's horse.' To many this may appear as a very 'tough' story; and were there not proofs innumerable of the efficacy of the Great German Remedy they would be justified in so designating it. The testimony, however, is plentiful and pointed, and is from people whose long experience in matters appertaining to horseflesh entitles their opinions to profound consideration and respect.

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Fish Notes.

DETERIOR OF CARP.—The United States fish commission will soon commence to distribute among the several states the carp that have been propagated at the expense of the government. The number to be distributed is comparatively small, but if all the fish are properly taken care of the country will soon be supplied with them. They multiply very fast when placed in suitable waters and fed as they should be. They should not be placed in streams or in lakes and ponds that contain other fish which would make war on them; it is best for many reasons to put them in artificial ponds that are under the care of some person who will see that the fish are properly guarded and fed. The ponds in which they are placed should contain water five or six feet deep in places where the fish can stay during the winter without danger of freezing. They will require but little food after the weather becomes quite cold, as they are sluggish during the winter. It might be well for the directors of agricultural societies to make a carp pond in the fair grounds for propagation purposes. When they become plentiful they can be distributed among the farmers who desire to raise them.

The latest novelty in the "live stock" business is leech farming, as carried on on a thirteen-acre tract near N. Y. City. The tract is devoted to small ponds having clay bottoms, and are margined with peat. The leeches from their gelatinous cocoons in these peat margins, crawl into them at the open end and deposit their eggs during the month of June. By September the warmth of the sun hatches out the young, varying in number from thirteen to twenty-seven from each cocoon. During the summer months the water in the pond is kept at about three feet; in the winter the depth is increased to prevent freezing the leeches. Leeches are not expensive feeders, a meal of fresh blood once in six months being their only diet. The blood is put in linen sacks and suspended in the water. The leeches attach themselves to the bag and remain until gorged with the blood, when they drop off into the water. The owner reports that his sales amount to about 1,000 leeches per day, the most of them going to the west and south. He makes this new branch of farming quite profitable.

We had recently a paragraph on the intention of a Sonoma fish hatching company to go into frog culture, and we remarked that it was probably the first venture of the kind in the state. This, it seems by a letter in the Toledo Democrat, is not so, as that the experiment has been tried in different parts of the state, and that frog culture, like most other producing ventures, is attended by difficulties. The writer in the Democrat says that frog farming was first introduced in Woodland by Jim Grogan eight years ago, in the old Dick Beamer sloop, near town, and after that by him in Salinas City, Monterey county. During the fall of 1876 the frogs became scattered, and some found their way up the river as far as Colusa. The ducks destroyed the frogs on the Salinas City farm, so Jim's new enterprise was for a time abandoned. Now, however, he is trying to re-instate himself in the business, and to that end has secured some of the finest croakers from France, and the largest brood of Green Backs from some of the eastern states, which will be planted near Woodland.

A Rare Opportunity.

The most advantageous offer yet made will be found in HON. DANIEL F. BRATTY'S Piano and Organ advertisement in this issue. Get in your orders for Christmas and New Year's presents without delay. Read the advertisement. Send to Washington, New Jersey, for his latest Illustrated Catalogue.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I see no reports from Nebraska, in the RURAL, so I thought I would write a line on the sorgo question. I am engaged in the sorgo business, and have been for fifteen years; and have every year more come to work up. This year has been a favorable one for sorgo here, I have made so far 3000 gallons, and have about three weeks run yet; the cane raised here is mostly Early Amber, which makes 130 gallons 12 pounds sorghum per acre. I use coal, for fuel and it costs me \$6.50 per ton, make for customers for 30 cents per gallon. It is worth from 50 to 65 cents per gallon, and ready sale. I have made no sugar, have no need to when there is such a demand for the syrup. I like the RURAL much. L. F. GOULD. Hastings, Adams Co., Neb., Oct. 31.

The color and lustre of youth are restored to faded or gray hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity.

Cincinnati folks, when they do have religion, have it thoroughly. A poor girl of that city had no clothes presentable to wear to church, but rather than stay away she stole a suit that would do.

"Beauty Unadorned (with pimples) is Adorned the Most."

If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By Druggists.

"Johnny" Mackay, the California "bonanza" king, is back again from Europe. The mining operators in New York and Frisco are in hopes that he will infuse a little life into the moribund mining stock market.

Are you aware that a simple cough often terminates in Consumption? Why not be wise in time, and use Allen's Lung Balsam, which will stop the disease and prevent the fatal consequences.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

Lime is most usefully employed in the Fall, when manure has been plowed in. It then exerts its best effect in the best season. But if it could not be applied then it may be used at any time afterward, but better before a rain than after it. Lime should be covered in the soil as soon as possible to prevent too rapid carbonization, which would quickly take place on the surface when the lime is exposed to the atmosphere and the night dews. But lime is so useful under any circumstances that it will pay to apply it anywhere, at any time, and anyhow, so that it is not put out of the reach of the roots of the crop.

"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator with successful effect in chronic colic and dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy and certainly a public blessing."

—C. MASTERSON, Sheriff of Bibb, Co., Ga.

The Markets.

St. Louis, November 10, 1881.

(Prices herewith are for round lots in first hands. Small order lots charged at higher prices. Buyers pay first ten days' storage, except in special bins.)

Flour—Sales: 95 a/s at \$4.30 3/4 bbl in bulk 69 bbls at \$4.75, 125 at \$5.35, 25 at \$5.37 1/2, 170 at \$5.50, 500 at \$5.50 to 5.60, 20 at \$6.15, 125 at \$6.50 del, 100 at \$6.75, 95 at \$6.90, 50 at \$7 del, 28 patent at \$7.75 del, 600 on p. t.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Demand light. Choice New York at \$10.

Rye Flour—Firm at \$6.00 to 6.25, as in kind.

Corn Meal—Active and firm. Sales of city on orders at \$3.25 to 3.30 del. Grits, nominal and pearl meal at \$5.25 del.

WHEAT—No. 2 red at \$1.34, No. 3 red at \$1.24, No. 4 at \$1.14. Mediterranean—No. 2 at \$1.33, No. 3 at \$1.26.

Corn—No. 2 mixed at 60 1/2 c, No. 2 white-mixed at 70 c, rejected white-mixed at 62 1/2 c, rejected 55 c.

OATS—No. 2 at 48 1/2 c, mixed at 45 c, prime at 47 1/2 c.

Rye—Grade No 2 at 94 c. Samples at 93 c.

BARLEY—At 80 c to 1.15.

HAY—Prime prairie at \$13.15, choice at \$15, prime timothy at \$19.21, choice timothy at \$23.

HEMP—Common and unpressed 95 c to 1.00; good to choice \$1.05 to 1.20; dressed \$1.60 to \$1.90; shorts \$1.30 to 1.60; baled to 65 c to 75 c.

BUTTER—But little doing. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery 35 c to 36 c; fair and ordinary makes 27 c to 28 c; choice to fancy dairy 30 c to 33 c; medium to choice 22 c to 23 c; common, store packed, etc., 13 c to 20 c.

CHEESE—Full cream 13 c to 14 c, hard skim 5 c to 7 c, low 3 c to 5 c.

EGGS—Scarce and higher at 22 c to 25 c for fresh.

LIVE POULTRY—But very little doing. Sales: Old hens \$1.75; mixed 1.50 to 1.75; young—choice \$1.50 to 1.75, good 1.25 to 1.40; turkeys \$4.75; ducks \$1.75 to 2.25; geese \$3.00 to 4.00.

GAME—We quote: Grouse at \$4.00, quail \$1.10 to 1.50; ducks—mallard \$1.50, teal \$1.25, snipe \$1.00, plover \$5.00 to 7.50, rabbits \$1.50, squirrel \$5.00 to 7.50; deer 5 c to 7 c lb gross; wild turkeys 35 c to \$1.

POTATOES—In steady demand and firm. Sales: Minn. Peerless 97 c to 1.00; Iowa do 1.10; N. Y. Rose at \$1.12 1/2 per bu.

SWEET POTATOES—Jerseys at \$2.50 to 2.75 per bbl; home-grown Nansemond 1.00 to 1.25; Bermuda at 75 c to 1.00.

ONIONS—Lower and dull. Yellow \$3.00 per bu, prime red \$2.25 to 2.50.

CABBAGE—At \$4.00 per crate.

SAUER KRAUT—Dull at \$10.00 to 11.00 per bbl, and \$5.25 to 5.75 half-bbl.

CULINARY—In fair supply and quiet at 30 c to 50 c per bunch as in kind.

TURNIPS—Sell in shipping order at 25 c to 27 c per bbl.

WHITE BEANS—Prime at \$3.50.

APPLES—We quote: Geniting at \$2.00 to 2.85, Winesap and Willow Twig at \$3.50 to 3.75, Ben Davis at \$3.75 to 4.00.

DRIED FRUIT—In demand and firm. Apples at 60 c for fair to 65 c for prime and 70 c for bright new. Peaches at 65 c to 75 c.

PLASTER—Better and more doing; firm at \$1.39 pure best.

PEACOCK—Firmly held. Western 8 c to 8 1/2 c, Texas 8 c to 9 1/2 c.

PEANUTS—Demand only for choice. Red 4 c to 4 1/2 c, white 5 c to 5 1/2 c.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy at 2.55 to 2.60; German millet \$1.45; Hungarian 75 c to 80 c.

HAMER SEED—Nominal at \$1.90 to bid for round lot choice.

BONES—Sell at from \$16 to 19—latter for dry buffalo.

CANTON BEANS—Not wanted above \$1.80 for prime.

SALT—Domestic sells at 1.35 to 1.45 per bbl; G. A. at \$1.10 to 1.15 per sack.

HORS—N. Y. 1880 crop 21 c to 22 c from store.

SOAP—Low, etc.—Burnt 25 c, sapon-plate 60 c, plover 80 c, heavy cast 80 c, white \$1.15, brass \$7.13, copper 13, zinc 3, lead 4.

RAGS—Country mixed at \$1.80 to 2.15 per 100 lb; old rope 2 1/2 c per lb.

EMERY—Barrels—Coal and other light oil barrels at \$1.20; whiskey do \$1.

WOOL—Tub-washed choice at 39 c, fair at 34 c to 37 c, dingy and low at 30 c to 33 c. Unwashed medium 24 c, choice 25 c, low and coarse 18 c to 20 c, light fine 22 c to 23 c, heavy do 15 c to 18 c.

HIDES—Dull. Dry flint 17 c—damaged 13 c to 14 c; dry salt 13 c—damaged 10 c to 11 c; stag 10 c to 11 c; green salt 9 c to 10 c; green unstaged 7 c to 8 c; green salt and stag 6 c to 7 c. Gilt stock at 8 c green to 5 c dry.

FEATHERS—Firm we quote: Prime L. G. at 45 c in large to 47 c in small sacks; unripe do 39 c to 41 c; old and mixed range from 20 c to 30 c; tare 3 c to 10 c per ton.

DEER SKINS—Bog-eaten, salted and damaged at 30 c to 35 c; No 1 at 46 c.

SHEEP—Palms—Green 50 c to 75 c, dry flint 10 c to 25 c.

CATTLE—Export steers \$6.50 to 7.00, good to heavy steers \$5.00 to 6.35, medium to fair steers \$4.75 to 6.00, fair to good stockers \$2.50 to 3.00, fair to good feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lb, \$3.10 to 3.50, native cows, common to choice \$3.25 to 4.25, native heifers, fair to choice \$3.25 to 4.25, common to choice native oxen \$3.00 to 4.25, good to choice corn-fed Texan steers \$4.00 to 5.20, medium to fair corn-fed Texan steers \$3.25 to 3.70, inferior to common mixed \$3.00 to 3.25, common to good grass Texans \$2.25 to 3.20, milch cows with calves \$1.60 to 4.00, real calves \$6.00 to 10.50, Scalawags of any kind 1.50 to 2.25.

SHEEP—Common to medium muttons \$2.85 to 3.25; fair to good muttons \$3.00 to 3.25; good to choice muttons \$3.50 to 4.20; stock sheep \$2.00 to 2.50; lambs per head \$1.50 to \$3.00.

HOGS—Yorkers \$5.70 to 5.85, good to heavy shipping \$6.10 to 6.50, fair to good heavy shipping \$5.70 to 6.00, coarse and roughs \$5.00 to 5.50, pigs \$5.50 to 5.75, stockers \$4.00 to 5.50.

Young James Garfield is slowly recovering from his second severe illness but is still unable to study.

The New York Evening Telegram says: Tony Pastor was cured of rheumatic pains by St. Jacobs Oil. He praises its efficacy.

There are many reasons why firming the seed bed is beneficial. It gives the roots of wheat something to hold to so that Jack Frost can not hoist them out so easily. It does not leave crevices for water to fill, and water expands just before freezing and so breaks the imprisoned roots. If you get a firm seed bed after plowing, you must pulverize the ground; you can not get it out of clods; and every farmer knows how important it is to have the ground pulverized. This applies to other crops as well as to wheat.

Malarial Diseases.

A sure and effectual prevention and cure is found in Simmons' Liver Regulator. It originated in the south, and there achieved its great fame for diseases of that section.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, the new British minister to this country, is not a handsome person, though he has a refined and kindly English face. He has good features and a full soft beard.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, female weakness, etc., promptly cured with Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Burgess military corps of Albany have made an official apology for the statements of some of the members regarding their bad treatment in St. Louis.

Howe Scales are guaranteed in every particular, to be the best made. BORDEN SKEELER & Co., General Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis merchants are making a war upon the "choppers" for small houses who entice persons from the country into their places and charge them three prices for goods.

A big corporation, or company is in process of organization in the neighborhood of the National yards, for the prosecution of live stock business, extensively in the west.

DR. HARTER'S
GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking health. I then used your Iron Tonic from which I derived almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the tonic had not done this, I would not have said what I do now. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. F. WARREN, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

IRON TONIC
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Ferrous Sulphate, Phosphoric Acid, and Quinine, associated with the Aromatic Herbs every purpose where a Tonic is necessary. MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., NO. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Important to Grocers, Packers, Hucksters, and the General Public.

The KIG FORTUNE - MAKER!

OZONE
A New Process for Preserving all Perishable Articles, Animal and Vegetable, from Fermentation and Putrefaction, Retaining their Odor and Flavor.

"OZONE—Purified air; active state of oxygen."—WEBSTER.

This Preservative is not a liquid pickle, or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simply and purely OZONE, as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antiseptic principle of every substance, and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable structures from decay.

There is nothing on the face of the earth liable to decay or spoil, which Ozone, the new Preservative, will not preserve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.

The value of Ozone as a natural preserver has been known to our abler chemists for years, but, until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive and simple manner, have been discovered.

Microscopic observations PROVE that decay is due to septic matter or minute germs, that develop and feed upon animal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Prentiss method, seizes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge, any article that is brought or sent, prepaid, to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal, poultry, game, fish, etc., preserved by this method, can be shipped to Europe, subject to atmospheric changes, and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation.

EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand dozen, and be kept in an ordinary room six months or more, thoroughly preserved; the yolk held in its normal condition, and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will sell as "strictly choice." The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen: there are seasons when they can be bought for 5 or 10 cents a dozen, and by holding them they can be sold for an advance of from 100 to 300 per cent. One man, with this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

FRUITS may be permitted to ripen in their native climate, and can be transported to any part of the world. The juice expressed from fruits can be held for an indefinite period without decay, and by holding them they can be sold for an advance of from 100 to 300 per cent. One man, with this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

VEGETABLES can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural condition, retaining their odor and flavor, treated in their original packages, at a small expense. All grains, flour, meal, etc., are held in their normal condition.

BUTTER, after being treated by this process, will not become rancid.

Dead human bodies, treated before decomposition sets in, can be held in a natural condition for weeks, without puncturing the skin or mutilating the body in any way—hence the great value of Ozone to undertakers.

There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved, and any foreign odor or taste is entirely removed.

The process is so simple that a child can operate it as well and as successfully as a man. There is no expensive apparatus or machinery required.

A room filled with different articles, such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time, without additional trouble or expense.

IN FACT, there is nothing that Ozone will not preserve. Think of everything you can that is liable to decay, sour, or spoil, and then remember that we guarantee that Ozone will preserve it, in exactly the condition you want it, for any length of time. If you will remember this, it will save asking questions as to whether Ozone will preserve this or that article—it will preserve anything and everything you can think of.

There is not a township in the United States in which a live man can not make any amount of money, from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, that he pleases. A man sure to get rich is wanted in every county in the United States, in whose hands we can place this preservative, and through him secure the business which every county ought to produce.

A FORTUNE
Awaits Any Man who Secures Control of OZONE in any Township or County.

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months. \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in August and sold November 1st. \$2 for a test package was their first investment.

F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont County, Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone. \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

D. Webb, Jr., Charlotte, Eaton County, Michigan, has cleared \$1,000 a month since August. \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

J. B. Gaylord, 30 La Salle street, Chicago, is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission house of Chicago, and is clearing \$2,000 per dozen for eggs, and other articles for proportion. He is preserving 5,000 dozen eggs per day, and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear. \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

McCormick & Co., 409 West Second Street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling brewers' malt, preserving and shipping it as feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved sours in 24 hours. Preserved by Ozone it keeps perfectly sweet for months.

These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of other men, who, like the above named, and to the same end, are doing the same thing.

Now, to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have not said much enough. To any person who doubts any of the statements we have made, we will send him a test package, and we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH OZONE.

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of \$2. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy himself as to the extraordinary merits of Ozone as a Preservative. After having thus satisfied himself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to sell the article to others, or to continue it to his own use, or any other line of policy which he best suited to him and to his township or county—we will enter into an arrangement with him that will make a fortune for him and give us good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and desires to control the business in his locality. The man who secures control of Ozone in a special territory, will enjoy a monopoly which will surely enrich him.

Don't let a day pass until you have ordered a Test Package, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come in to us by scores every day.

We do not care to send money in advance for the test package we will send it C. O. D., but this will put you to the expense of charges for return of money. Our correspondence is very large; we have all we can do to attend to the shipping of orders and giving attention to our work; therefore, cannot give any attention to letters which do not order Ozone.

If you think of any article that you are doubtful about Ozone preserving, remember we GUARANTEE THAT IT WILL PRESERVE IT, NO MATTER WHAT IT IS.

SEEKERS.
We desire to call your attention to a class of references which no enterprise or firm based on anything but the soundest business success and highest commercial merit could secure.

We refer, by permission, as to our integrity and to the value of the Prentiss Preservative, to the following gentlemen: Edward C. Boyce, Member Board of Public Works; E. D. Kessel, City Comptroller; Amor Smith, Jr., Collector Internal Revenue; Walcott & O'Hanlon, Attorneys; Martin H. Harrold and F. H. Hopkins, County Commissioners; W. S. Cappeller, County Auditor; all of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. These gentlemen are each familiar with the merits of our Preservative, and know from actual observation that we have without question.

The Most Valuable Article in the World.

The \$2 you invest in a test package will surely lead you to secure a township or county, and then your way is absolutely clear to make from \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Give your full address in every letter, and send your letter to

PRENTISS PRESERVING CO. (Limited)
S. E. Cor. Ninth and Race Streets, Cincinnati, O.

BONZE TURKEYS Hatched in 1881. 84 per trio. Hatch of 1880, 85 per trio. Free on board, coopered, with feed and water, on receipt of price. E. A. KELL, Atlanta, Ga.

\$100 to 250 per month guaranteed for selling our new silver Mould White Wire egg candler, one of the best and most useful articles ever sold. Address Girard Wire Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

THE PUBLISHERS

Have spared no effort to present an Announcement of new features for 1882, that shall represent the best ability in entertaining literature. The names of writers for the COMPANION and a selection from the topics that will be treated in the coming volume are given below.

Its Serial Stories.

These are by writers of rare gifts and experience. Several of the Stories will illustrate topics that are engaging public attention.

A Serial Story. Illustrated. By W. D. Howells.
A Live Story for Boys. Illustrated. By J. T. Crowbridge.
An English Story. Illustrated. By William Black.
Witchcraft at Deacon Wiggins'. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Four Nights Among Russian Nihilists. By a Writer in Russia.
Tales of Old New England Taverns. By Rose Terry Cooke.
Stories of Successful Business Men. By James Parton.
Stories of the White Mountains. By E. A. Kingman.
Stories of Old District Schools. By E. R. Pratt.

Its Stories of Adventure.

Incidents of Frontier Life and Adventure in the West; in Africa; in Australia; in Greenland; in China, Japan and Korea; in Russia; in New Zealand; on the Ocean. Fully illustrated.

A Pioneer School-Mistress in the Far West: Her experiences—amusing, often thrilling—related to her Eastern friends. By Adeline Hall.
Lost in the Grand Chaco; or, Six Weeks in a South American Wilderness: A Six Weeks' Flight among the Cannibals. Illustrated.

Perils of a Linesman's Life: Guarding a Telegraph Wire in Sumatra. Illustrated. By Lieut. Grinnell.
On Recent Battle Fields. Illustrated. By Archibald Forbes.
A Story of South Africa. A Serial Story. By Capt. Mayne Reid.
Nobody's Boys. A Serial Story. Illustrated. By C. A. Stephens.

Amusing and Practical.

The Fingies of a Nether World.—Some very graphic stories, woven of so strange a union of facts and probabilities, that we predict for them both the entertainment and wonder of our readers. By Henry M. Frost.

Hints for Debating Clubs.—A paper both practical and entertaining—in connection with which the Companion will offer a gift of books in the hope that it may prove the nucleus for a Society Library. By Prof. A. F.